

FALKENHAYN URGES MEN TO ECONOMISE ON WAR SUPPLIES

Says Wastage Considerably In Excess of Germany's Productive Means

FEARS FOR FUTURE

Foresees Impossibility Of Placing New Formations in Field

FRENCH RECOVERY

Lose Advance Works At Hill 76, But Vigorous Work Regains Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon:—South of the Ancre, several determined enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The general situation is unchanged. Our artillery destroyed two hostile gun-emplacements and an ammunition-store. A successful minor enterprise was carried out south of Arras, 200 yards of enemy trenches being cleared and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

A captured document, signed by General von Falkenhayn, Chief of the Great General Staff, dated August 24, states: "The wastage of guns in the last few days has been considerably in excess of production. The same is true of ammunition, in the main reserves of which there has been a serious diminution. All ranks must make a very serious endeavor to assist in the preservation of material, otherwise, the making good of losses and the placing of new formations in the field will be rendered impossible."

More Tributes to 'Tanks'

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that the detailed reports show that the "tanks" contributed greatly to our brilliant success. The gallantry of their crews is the topic of the moment. They went fearlessly into action against positions which might be the despair of infantry. Two "tanks" rendered very effective aid in clearing up High Wood, which had long defied infantry assaults.

The counter-attacks delivered by the Germans throughout the battle were few and futile. The chief counter-attack, which took place in the vicinity of Pozieres, on Saturday morning, was unfortunately timed, as the British troops were assembled in their trenches preparatory to attacking and they repulsed the Germans with very heavy losses.

The capture of Moquet Farm on Saturday night was a brilliant exploit. It is a warren of dug-outs, which communicate and upper works bristling with machine-guns. The assailants did not attempt a frontal attack, but dug a trench around, blew in the entrances to the subterranean system and bombed the defenders to surrender.

Perform Daring Feat

The capture of the Danube Trench and Wunderwerk on Friday evening was a daring feat. Our infantry rushed 150 yards of No Man's Land and captured the position in less than an hour. Two counter-attacks were made during the night to recover this important tactical position.

One of these demonstrated the demoralisation of the enemy. The Boches advanced reluctantly and began bombing wildly at a distance of 200 yards. The attack melted before our fire.

The other counter-attack reached our trenches and rough fighting ensued, in which the British bombers disposed of 1,500 grenades and beat the enemy back.

Reuter's correspondent emphasises the importance of our possession of the forward slope on the high ground from the Ancre to Combles Valley, which gives our artillery a dominating position, thereby enabling it to ceaselessly pound the Germans, inflicting heavy losses and

Tong Shao-yi Says He Hasn't Accepted Foreign Portfolio; Merely Gone for Conference

He Persuades Finance Minister to Withdraw Resignation; Hunan M. Ps. May Resign Over Loan

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, September 21.—Dr. Chen Chin-tao returned to Peking, yesterday evening and resumed office this morning, on the expiry of his three days' leave. It is stated that Mr. Tong Shao-yi was largely instrumental in persuading Dr. Chen Chin-tao to reconsider his intention to resign.

According to a Chinese report, Mr. Tong Shao-yi informed one of the officials who went to Tientsin to welcome him that he was coming to Peking, not as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but merely to confer with the President and the Premier on important affairs and requested the officials, therefore, to return to Peking without waiting for him. The report adds that this statement greatly annoyed General Tuan Chi-jui, who again sent an important member of the Kuomintang to Tientsin, to urge Mr. Tong Shao-yi to accept the Foreign Office portfolio.

According to newspaper reports, the Hunan Members of Parliament have threatened to resign in a body, to return to Hunan and to take suitable action if the Government refuses to cancel the Japanese loan agreement. The Hunan gentry are also showing considerable opposition against pledging a half share of the Hsui-koushan Mines as commission.

Mr. Wang Tsu-jui succeeds Mr. Tsai Yuan-hao as Commissioner for the suppression of opium in Kiangsu, Kwangtung and Kiangsi.

To Impach Finance Minister

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 21.—Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, who had tendered his resignation, is again assuming office today. The radical members of the Lower House will impeach him, as well as Ku Chung-shui, Minister of Agriculture, for having signed the Japanese loan without the sanction of Parliament. The Peking Press Association has been informed by the Secretary of the Presidential Office that Lieutenant-General Aoki will be appointed Advisor to President Li Yuan-hung and Special Commissioner for investigating military affairs. His salary will be the same as that of the

other foreign advisers, but an agreement has not yet been concluded.

Conditions of Loan

The Eastern News Agency reports: Peking, September 19.

According to the reports made in the Chinese Parliament, the contents of the loan of the Koakoshi consist of three agreements, of which "a" is the main, "b" and "c" supplementary agreements.

"a." The Chinese Government agrees to the following loan contract with the Koakoshi:—

Amount of the loan:—Japanese Gold Yen 5,000,000.

Use:—Expenses for mining operations.

Amount to be received:—Yen 94 per cent.

Interest:—4.6 per cent.

Term:—Three years.

"b." The Koakoshi has the obligation to help to arrange the large loan for China but if the conditions are not agreed and the loan negotiation fails the Koakoshi does not bear any responsibility.

If the large loan is successfully completed, the loan of Yen 5,000,000 will be refunded to the Koakoshi and the Chinese Government will give the Koakoshi the right to operate the mines of Shui-koushan and Tai-ping-shan. If the large loan is not arranged within three months this supplementary agreement will be cancelled and if not within six months adequate conditions will be presented.

"c." The "c" agreement is about the details of the concessions and the limit of the joint mining enterprise.

These details seem to have been reported in the session in camera of the parliament by the Chinese authorities.

Group Asks Instructions

The Sinwappao reports:—The Four Power Group has wired home to get instructions about the proposed big loan to China and after instructions have been obtained the negotiations will be proceeded with.

Feng Kuo-chang Supports League

The Sinwappao reports:—The thirteen leagues provinces having wired against Chang Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice. Chang Hsun asked Feng Kuo-chang to sign his name among those wiring the message but Feng Kuo-chang refused to do so. Then Chang Hsun sent an agent and asked Feng Kuo-chang to agree about the movement and Feng Kuo-chang consented to support the same.

Will Build a Model Hospital at Peking

Shanghai and Soochow Merchants Collect \$30,000 To Defray Cost

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, Sept. 21.—It is understood that, through the efforts of Mr. Yang Yih-chih and Mr. Kwang Shi-ching, two prominent merchants of Shanghai and Soochow, thirty thousand Dollars have been collected towards the establishment of a central hospital in Peking which will serve as a model for other cities. The hospital will be situated in the west part of the city and the building is already well advanced. It promises to be an imposing structure and will be fitted in the most up-to-date manner.

MILLION ARE HOMELESS THROUGH CHINA FLOODS

Many Anhui Cities Under Water And Crops Destroyed; Few Casualties Reported

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, September 20.—A million people have been rendered homeless by floods in China. Several cities in northern Anhui have been submerged. There have been few fatalities, but the crops generally have been destroyed.

MANY BACK HUGHES IN CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

Form National Australian Committee; Only Independent Single Men Needed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, September 19.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, opened the conscription campaign, at the Town Hall, today. There was a record attendance, thousands being refused admission.

Mr. Hughes had a very cordial reception. He said that it would only be necessary to call up single men without dependents.

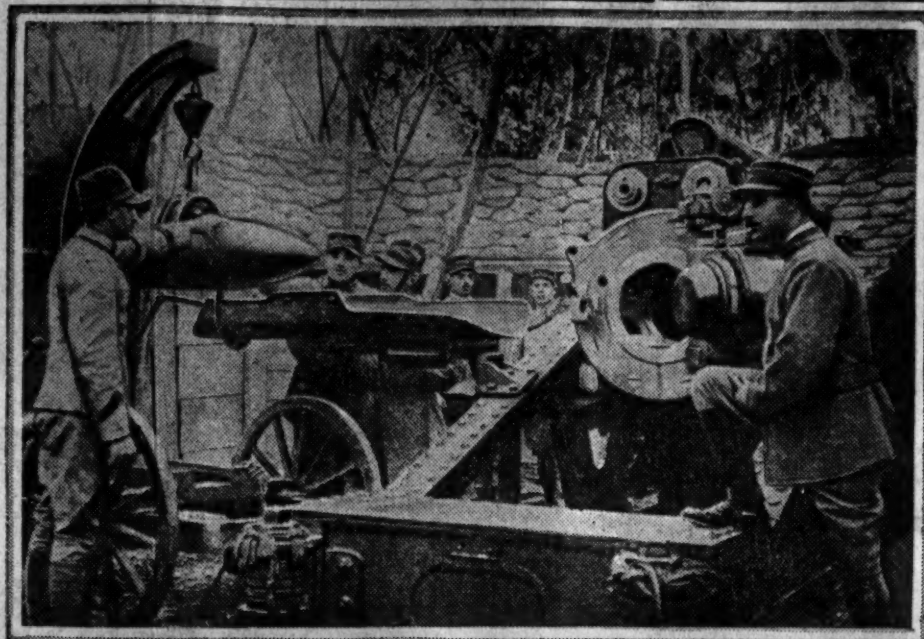
The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Joseph Cook and Mr. Watson made stirring appeals. The meeting terminated amid great enthusiasm, after a national committee had been formed.

Melbourne, September 21.—The House of Representatives has had an all-night sitting, debating on conscription. Mr. W. M. Hughes is determined that the House shall sit till the Bill has been passed.

An amendment opposing conscription was defeated by 49 votes to 12, after a vehement speech by Mr. Hughes, denouncing it as an undemocratic amendment by a secret junta.

Perth, September 21.—In the House of Assembly, yesterday, the Premier of Western Australia said that, if necessary, he would adjourn the House to enable the members to actively participate in the campaign for conscription.

Largest Gun on Italian Front a 12-Inch Piece



This picture shows Italian soldiers loading a "205" cannon. This gun is equivalent to a twelve-inch piece and fires the largest shell in use on the Italian front.

TUCHUN OF KWANGTUNG, LU YUNG-TING, IS DEAD

Appointed To Prevent Trouble With Gen. Lung, He Dies Before Reaching Canton

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Canton, September 17.—Lu Yung-ting, the new Tuchun of Kwangtung, has died in Shaoshing, on his way to Canton.

[It would seem that Lu Yung-ting's death will again complicate matters for the Government, down South, where they have only just succeeded in calming the people. It was over Lu Yung-ting's appointment that all the trouble arose in Canton recently.]

With the people clamoring for Lung Chi-kwang's removal, the Government appointed Lu in his place and, though some time would have to elapse before the new Tuchun could arrive, the Cantonese demanded that Lung should go at once. He refused to move until Lu arrived in person and this attitude brought on the fighting.

Lung and his troops have now left, with the promise of a big indemnity.]

Disastrous Explosion In British Arsenal

Official Report Gives Seven People Killed And Seventy-Two Injured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Official.—Seven persons were killed and 72 injured in the recent explosion in some munition-works.

HU ING IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Hu Ing, one of the best-known Chinese scholars, arrived in Shanghai secretly on Tuesday. Mr. Ku, owing to his connection with the Chou An-hui, the society that promoted the monarchical plot, is not popular at present among his former friends and fellow-provincials. It is said that while at Tientsin, he was invited by the monarchical party to join with them again but declined to do so.

DUTCH PREPAREDNESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 19.—Queen Wilhelmina has said that the Government, as far as possible, will strengthen the military forces in the Indies and continue to extend the fleet.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 91.6 and the minimum 74.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.4 and 70.6.

M. Briand Deprecates Estimating Work Of Any Particular Ally

Are All Fighting Together; Checks Discussion Over France's Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 20.—M. Briand, the French Premier, delivered a remarkable speech in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday. He declared that all the Allies are fighting together for the cause of civilization and no one ought to try to estimate the share of each.

He mentioned the wonderful effort made by Great Britain fighting by the side of France. She never refused, when asked, to do anything and had voted compulsory service, an unprecedented event in her history. Italy, also, had carried out most difficult operations in the mountains and was making splendid efforts, while Russia has sustained great losses and is putting forth great exertions.

Replying to a Deputy who objected to the monetary losses and casualties sustained by France, M. Briand said: "Our country did not enter upon this horrible war of its own accord. It was violently attacked. One day, another country sprang at its throat and strode over the mutilated body of a small country whose neutrality had been guaranteed for forty years. "France has worked in peace. She has been precipitated into war. When it is over, she will still be at work and her moral energy will be increased a hundredfold by the victory of her noble cause."

"If you want France to be prosperous, wish for victory. Without it, there can be no peace. We will have no dishonorable, no humiliating peace."

A motion proposing that the Premier's speech should be placarded all over the country was carried by 441 votes to 26.

E. INDIES NAVAL COMMAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, September 19.—Rear-Admiral Jan Marinus Bron has been appointed Commander of the navy forces and Navy Department of the Dutch East Indies, in place of Vice-Admiral Pinke.

Chen Chi-mei's Slayings Are Tried by Chinese

Hsu Kuo-ling and Suh Cheng-fong, the assassins of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, who were handed over to the Chinese authorities by the French Police, were put on trial yesterday afternoon before Judge Ling Chung-lih, Chief of the Criminal Court. The trial lasted for three hours, and will be continued on Saturday when a representative of the Ministry of Justice from Peking will be present.

GREEK NEUTRALITY FORSAKEN; ALLAYS ENTENTE DISTRUST

Rumors of Ultimatum To Germany Regarding Interned Army Corps

HELD BY BULGARS

Kavalla Garrison Removed To Philippolis; Detained in Barracks

MONASTIR'S PERIL

Capturing Ridge of Kajmakalen, Servians Threaten Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 20.—Greece has decided, in principle, to depart from neutrality. King Constantine, the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, after examining the situation, have decided in principle to depart from neutrality, with a view to allaying the distrust of the Entente.

An ultimatum to Germany regarding the interned army corps is spoken of.

It is reported that the detachment of Greek troops in Eastern Macedonia has been taken to Philippopolis by the Bulgarians and interned in the barracks.

Note to Germany

London, September 20.—Reuter's Agency announces that Greece has despatched an urgent note to Germany, demanding the release of the Kavalla garrison.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our air-craft dropped bombs on rolling-stock and stores at Drama. There have been no developments on the Doiran front.

Reuter's special correspondent at Salonica states that the capture of Kajmakalen Ridge by the Servians is most important, as it dominates the whole region westward and northward and enables the Servians to threaten not only the line of the Cerna but the communications of Monastir.

Disperse Bulgarians

Paris, September 20.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: We dispersed a Bulgarian counter-attack, which was supported by cavalry, in the region of Brod River, east of Florina. The enemy are still resisting on the heights north of Pioderex, on our left wing.

We cleared out some houses in Florina and captured a hundred Bulgarians who were savagely defending them. A French air-squadron heavily bombed Monastir.

Pravitcha Bombarded

By the Allied Fleet

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, September 19.—In the Florina basin, we are engaged in fresh combats.

Official Bulgarian report.—Sofia, September 18.—On September 17, Russian, French and Servian troops fruitlessly attacked our positions near Florina; the enemy were thrown back by counter-attacks. The attacks against the height of Kuaimakt-schalen were likewise repulsed.

On the Moglena front, there was the usual infantry and artillery fire. At the foot of the Belescha-Planien, we attacked the advanced Italian detachments near Matnisa, Gorniporoy and Dolnporoy. We captured five officers and 250 men of the Italian regiment No. 62 and also took two machine-guns.

In the Struma, there were only unimportant skirmishes of advance posts. The enemy's fleet bombarded the village of Pravitcha.

British Railwaymen's Dispute Is Terminated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 20.—Official.—The dispute arising from the demand made by the railwaymen for an advance of ten shillings a week in their wages has been settled.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakul M. Sept. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 7
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Oct. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Oct. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Oct. 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is expected to arrive here today per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.
The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Singapore on September 15 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

U-BOATS DESTROY 53 SHIPS IN TEN DAYS; 74,088 TONNAGE LOST

Many Were Neutrals, Said to Be Carrying Contraband; Could Not Take Them to Port

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports:—Berlin, September 18.—Besides the enemy and neutral ships already reported destroyed on September 18th, German submarines sank in the English Channel twenty other hostile and neutral ships, with a total tonnage of 36,900. The neutral ships were destroyed because they carried contraband and it was impossible to bring them to German ports. From September 3rd to 13th altogether 53 ships, with a total tonnage of 74,088, were sunk by our submarines in the British Channel and the Atlantic.

The Austro-Hungarian Government announces the publication of diplomatic documents dealing with the Austro-Hungarian-Rumanian relations before the outbreak of the war.

The following subscriptions to the 5th war loan have been made:

Sparkasse Mannheim 8
Sparkasse Saarbrücken 5
Lepziger Versicherungs-Ges. 19
auf Gegenseitigkeit 19

The Berlin newspapers publish the conditions under which the new French 5% war loan has been issued. It is issued at 87½%, while the fifth German 5% war loan has been issued at 98%, or at a rate more than 10% higher. The preceding French war loan was ¼% higher than the present one. Besides, it is important to note the extent to which other securities are accepted for conversion in connection with the French war loans. In the preceding French war loan, there were only 6,300 million francs real cash subscriptions, while 2,200 million francs were subscribed by the conversion of National Defense Bonds, short term, 3,200 million francs by the conversion of National Defense Obligations, long term and 1,400 million francs by the conversion of French 3% Rentes into war loan subscriptions. The Berlin papers add that all subscriptions to the German war loan are cash subscriptions and no conversions are included in the transaction.

The Russian daily paper Nashlevo, issued in Paris, has been forbidden by the French authorities.

In the English paper, Sunday Pictorial, an interview with Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been published by a certain Buffort, an interview which, from the beginning to the end, is spurious. Buffort

stayed for a short time in Germany in Spring, 1915 and travelled on March 15, without the permission of the authorities, to Lotzen, where, however, he was not received at the headquarters, but was compelled to return to Berlin, from where he was transported across the frontier.

Consequently, Buffort neither interviewed the Field Marshal, nor had he been able to visit the eastern front. Seen in this light, his sensational interview becomes decidedly amusing, since he tells there that he was most cordially received by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Buffort also used a comical trick to prove by documents the genuineness of his fake. He accompanied his interview, which occupied four columns, by a portrait of von Hindenburg, such as can be bought by anybody in the stores and, further, by an envelope addressed to the Field Marshal, an envelope such as every schoolboy can write as many times as he pleases.

Buffort's interview shows one headline, which, under these circumstances, is especially edifying, as he tells in it how he swindled Germany's great war genius. Apparently, somebody else has been swindled by this interview.

Reports from Constantinople state that, while Turkish volunteers were engaged in a combat with hostile cavalry, between Hydr and Derradie, in Mesopotamia, 60 British soldiers entered the village of Ali, killed 60 men and women and carried off several good-looking women.

The German Minister to Rumania, after a delay of one week at Uleaborg, has arrived at Haparaanda.

According to reports from Constantinople, the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin has returned from a six months' study trip to Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Sinai. He was excellently impressed, especially by what he saw in Syria, where he found a number of recently erected factories and the abundance of corn and victuals is simply astonishing. Sven Hedin will publish a book about Turkey.

General Gaede, the German Commander-in-Chief in Alsace, has died in consequence of an operation on the abdomen.

GERMAN AIR-RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, September 18.—The Admiralty reports: German naval aeroplanes, on September 16, successfully attacked the railway establishments and hostile columns in the Northern Dobrudja. A hostile naval air-squadron, on the lake near Tuzla, Southern Dobrudja, was bombed. One aeroplane was hit. Our aeroplanes returned unharmed.

German naval aeroplanes, on September 17, off the coast of Flanders, copiously bombed hostile sea forces. Hits were observed beyond doubt on a mother-hydroplane. Our anti-aircraft fire drove back a hostile aviator, who was forced to land on Dutch territory.

German aeroplanes, off the coast of Flanders, again attacked, with good success, hostile sea forces, consisting of two monitors, 16 destroyers and one aeroplane parent-ship, on which a hit was observed beyond doubt. A hostile aeroplane of a squadron which had risen in order to repulse our raiders was forced to land in Dutch territory.

Russians Are Within 20 Miles of Hamadan

Turks Retreat When Attack From Tabriz Threatens Them in Rear

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 20.—An official communique states that, on the western and Caucasian fronts, there have been no events of importance.

The Russians are within twenty miles of Hamadan, the Turks having fallen back forty miles, owing to the Russian attack from Tabriz threatening their rear.

A great battle in the region of the River Narayuvka, northwards of Halicz, has been raging for three days. The Russians attacked on Saturday morning and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Repeated German counter-attacks were held up.

The struggle for the village of Svistelniki, eastwards of the river, was very costly, the village changing hands six times. On the other section, the Germans rushed back from their trenches, with the Russians at their heels. Armored cars played a very prominent part.

The whole of the first-line trenches were occupied on Saturday. On Sunday, the Russian infantry again attacked, simultaneously, on nine sectors of the front. Three lines of trenches were seized. The fighting is still raging very severely.

Storm Russian Position At Zareze Bridgehead

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, Sept. 19.—Eastern theater.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-General von Clausius, belonging to the army of General von Bernhardt, stormed the strongly fortified Russian bridge-head north of Zareze, on the Stokhod and persecuted the enemy to the eastern bank of the river. We captured 31 officers and 2,511 men and took 17 machine-guns.

Near Perepelniki, between the Sereth and the Strypa, a German chasseur patrol captured two officers and 80 men.

Army of Archduke Karl.—The counter-attack on the Narayuvka progresses; further prisoners were taken, the number of whom now exceeds 4,200.

In the Carpathians, from Smotrec to the vicinity of Kirilbaba, there were livelier combats. Several Russian attacks were repulsed. In the Ludova district, the enemy obtained small advantages. On both sides of Dorna Vatra, the Russian-Rumanian troops stormed without success, suffering heavy losses.

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, Sept. 18.—Army group of Archduke Karl.—In the Carpathians, the enemy attacked at numerous places between the "three countries' corner," south-west of Dorna Vatra and Hrynuva, but were everywhere repulsed. On both sides of Lipnica Dolina, a counter-attack of the German troops re-conquered almost completely the positions

taken by the enemy the day before yesterday.

North-west of the places mentioned, Turkish regiments, together with their allies, in a violent struggle, victoriously repulsed strong Russian advances. General Count von Bethmer's army brought in 16 officers and more than 4,000 men; 16 machine-guns were also captured.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—Against General von Boehm-Ermolli's army, the enemy renewed their attacks, yesterday afternoon, between Zborov and Perepelniki. The hostile masses everywhere had to yield to the tenacity of the defenders. Colonel-General von Tserstynsky's army had only to repulse a feeble hostile attack. Other attempts to attack were stifled in the beginning.

Austrians Stand Firm Through 4-days' Fight

Italians Break Into Trenches But Are Ejected; Heavy Artillery Actions

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 18.—Yesterday, the third Italian army again renewed their attacks against our entire front on the Carso Plateau. Also, on this fourth day of the battle, the tenacious defenders maintained their positions. Wherever the enemy entered the first trenches, they were ejected by a counter-attack.

At many places, the attacks broke down in the concerted fire of our artillery, under heavy losses. The infantry regiment No. 87 was especially successful in the repulse of the enemy.

In the northern sector of the plateau, detachments of the infantry regiment No. 39 repulsed three attacks of the Italian grenadiers. The artillery fire continues to be lively from the Vipbach to the sector of Plava.

On the front of the Fieims Valley, fruitless thrusts of mine-thrower detachments against our positions on the Fassaner Alps were repulsed.

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CURE FOR ASTHMA

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

- 1.—March "Clear the Way" Douglas
 - 2.—Overture "Semiramide" Rossini
 - 3.—Waltz "The Casino Girl" Engländer
 - 4.—Selection "Pinafore".....Sullivan
 - 5.—Song "The Star of Bethlehem" Adams
 - 6.—Selection "Peggy".....Stuart
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

Falkenhayn Urges Men to Economise

(Continued from Page 1)

also preventing them making habitable trenches.

Division's Life Is 19 Days
Reuter's Agency learns from a trustworthy source that the average life of a German division on the Somme front is about nineteen days. More than two German divisions have had to be brought up every week since the end of June, to replace wastage.

Paris, September 20.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A German attack at Hill 76 gained a foothold in our advanced works on the southern side, but a

vigorous counter-attack immediately drove them out.

Germans Abandon Lines

At Ginchy and Comblès

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
Official German report.—Headquarters, September 19.—Western theater.—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—Bad weather reigning, there was no large action although the artillery activity was partially very violent. East of Ginchy and before Comblès, we abandoned some completely destroyed trenches. Isolated attacks near Belloy and Vermand-Ouillers were repulsed.

Army group of the Crown Prince.—On the Meuse, a French attack temporarily reached one of our trenches on the western slope of Mort Homme.



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FIRST VISIT TO HOME OF ZEPPELIN FLEET

German Writer Spends Week In
Camp of 'Mariners Of
The Air'

WAS AMONG SAND DUNES

Will Give Reading Public of Ger-
many First Glimpse Of
Life on Air Ship

Berlin, August 21.—Anton Fendrich, who is about to publish a book on the war, is giving to the German public its first real view of the German air fleet, which he visited "among the sand dunes." Here is his story:

"Somewhere amid the white sand dunes and the salt meadow weeds dwell the mariners of the air who have brought some notion to Albin that it no longer is an island. I was taken at evening in an automobile over causeways and dikes to a group of buildings, dark airship halls, silhouetted against the sunset clouds in great lines of modern steel construction.

"How many?" I hear the question asked. Quite a confidence-inspiring number.

"The commanders were sitting at a flower-decked horseshoe supper table—not all of them, for some were 'under way.' From the wall smiled the Suabian, Count Zeppelin, without whose decade of struggling all this would never have been.

"These men were mostly between 30 and 40 years and already had many a time participated in a wild hunt through searchlights and bursting shells and though they lived among these peaceful meadows the same keen look of the hunters which one finds at the front was stamped on their faces.

"In the midst of the conversation one of the commanders, tall and smooth shaven, rose and said it was high time to go, as he had to sail that night. Would I come to the hall?

"It was midnight as we approached the dark structure with brightly illuminated windows which, at first broad and red, soon shrunk to narrow shining slits as the whole hall turned on its axis in order to bring the airship into line with the wind.

Hurricane From Propellers

"The turning of a single screw on the ochre-yellow body of the air-cruiser filled the giant hall with the roaring and howling of a hurricane.

"In front of the almost unbelievably thin steel rods to which were affixed the screw propellers were high wooden platforms on which mechanics cowered and watched the whirling propellers. These wooden propellers, each as tall as a man, soon became visible again, turned awkwardly a few times, then stopped. A mechanic adjusted a few screws, hammered a few bolts, and then the slender thin wooden blades again roared. The mechanic notes the faults first always with the ear only, but afterwards discovers them with the eye.

"Now they had caught the right tone. The ship is clear for sailing," the engineer reported to the commander.

"In the front wall a gap opened slowly, like the pulling of a giant stage curtain in a theater, only much slower. The motors took seven minutes to slide back the steel wings on the front door. The commander disappeared in the direction of the forward gondola. From the portholes of the connecting gangway grinned the faces of happy mariners, who called out jokes to those who were staying behind. Then the wondrous monster was led out of the hall with an ease which the eye could hardly credit.

"Gas cells between the ribs of the air cruiser cheat the laws of gravitation. The ship is weighed to an ounce, no lighter and no heavier than air, so that it swings in space like a great feather. A band of frolicking schoolboys could just as well have led the monster out of its stall.

The Air Giant Is Off

"A shrill whistle and all the screws began their storm song. A few men of the landing battalion shook themselves like wet dogs. They had got on their heads a spout of the water with which the air cruiser lightens itself. Lightly the slender colossus floated upward and it seemed swallowed up by the night, a dark shadow against the Gaea Dipper.

"In the commander's gondola,

Joffre Honors American Woman



MISS GRACE CASSETTE

Miss Grace Casette, a well-known Chicago artist, has the honor of being the first American woman to be presented to General Joffre, the leader of the French armies, at his headquarters.

Learning that Miss Casette was in the war zone, introducing a new surgical bandage, General Joffre invited her to pay him a visit at his headquarters. He told her that he was especially glad "to take the opportunity of expressing France's gratitude for the personal services rendered by American women to the French cause." He also complimented the work of the American ambulance corps.

among all the measuring instruments and signal wires, hangs a small brown plush teddy bear, and amid the storm song of the propellers and the thunder of the motors you seem to hear the shrill laughter of children. The commander's small daughter sent him the teddy bear as a souvenir when sailing over England.

"We flew. The deafening noise making conversation impossible, I at first noticed nothing. The commander showed me the manipulation of the steering gear for elevation and direction and all the other technical equipment and the little bear grinned as one who knew it all long ago.

"We flew over wood and meadow, and over airship halls and barracks, and the canopy of green was soon lost to sight.

"Through a small horizontal transparent pane, built like an alcove in the glass wall of the commander's gondola, your eyes can see straight downward into the depths below.

"At 2,000 feet the earth assumed that delightful relief that makes it seem like a giant plaything. In the distance the gray aura of a city appeared, but was soon left behind.

"Views North Sea Fleet
"How the heart beat when through the forward windows of the gondola the North Sea was sighted. There lay the battle fleet, but the ships seemed to hang in clouds, an optical illusion, for when seen from an airship the earth seems to sink like a round, flat saucer. Immediately under you lies the lowest point, while round about the horizon seems to rise. Hence came the illusion that battle cruisers and a dreadnought, steaming far out at sea, were gliding through low clouds.

"The barometer showed 3,300 feet. 'Now we are in the zone of explosion danger,' the commandant said coolly

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126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

fell. Not one of them fell outside the circles of which the crossed lines were the diameters.

"We descended until biplanes, cruising below us, looked like hawks. 'You must also visit the motor room,' the commandant suggested.

"Through two doors lay the way to the machinists. I could stand it for just two minutes. How men with eardrums and nerves can hold out hours at a time and half a day long in that mad hell of sound that shakes the whole body to the marrow I do not understand. These men are heroes even though they merely hold out and do their oily work among the motors.

"As we circled about our hall, the landing forces quickly caught hold of the lines and after a few minutes L-X was firmly imprisoned on the wheeled iron block that runs on rails to the hall.

"Not always is the landing so easy. Many a ship has been held in a storm outside for twenty-four hours, the men taking relief shifts before it could be brought in.

With the Fleet for a Week

"It takes much courage and science to steer such a cruiser through the air. The commanders all laughed when they read in the English papers that the English planned to salvage the framework of L-10, sunk in the waters of England, in order to copy the construction. 'We will make them a present of a brand new one and they would not learn how to sail it in five years,' they said.

"I was a guest for nearly a week at the airship station and ever more frequently came officers to the Squadron Chief with black dispatch cases.

"One evening there was only very small company at the table. Almost everybody was 'under way.'

"The good wind for a journey to England is the bad weather wind from the west, for it makes easier the return of the airship to port after it has done its work, instead of driving it back toward England.

"And yet at home Herr Schwepphauser indignantly asks at his beer-table, when a brisk fine weather wind blows from the east, 'Why don't our Zeppelins get busy and why are not the fine summer nights made better use of?'

"Honored Herr Schwepphauser and comrades: I have been present more than once when airships returned from England. And there is rejoicing according as the wind blows. And the short summer nights are propitious for sitting in cafes, but not for air trips to Albin.

Hardships of Air Cruising

"During the week I was with the air-cruiser in which one of the commanders had, in five days, spent eighty-eight hours in the air and had slept only twenty-four in his bed.

"Another, commanding one of the older ships with open gondolas, returned so frozen that it was necessary first to knock off with sticks the ice from the fur clothes of him and his men before they could undress.

"But, in my mind, I took off my hat most of all to the one whose first words, as he leaned out of his gondola, were:

"I haven't been able to get rid of my eggs."

"He had orders to attack an iron foundry. From the air he was circling below, but the increasing stormy west wind prevented him from getting over it. The home journey led him over many a town and village of the land, which seems to stare out German women and children, but he flew over them with all his bombs.

"Down on the waterfront everywhere stand new and gigantic airship halls. On the day I left the first of some new and splendid monsters came flying from its airship yards. Others followed and lay ready for sailing. They are large enough to lay a fortress in ashes.

"Woe to you, Paris! Woe to you, London, when your day comes!"

Possible Location of Airships
New York, August 22.—Anton

Fendrich's description of the Zeppelin base is apparently intended to identify it with some place in Belgium between the Scheldt and the sea as "white sand dunes and salt meadow weeds" do not suggest the coast of Schleswig north of Holland or the steep, rocky shores of the Baltic. The description may be purely hypothetical, for the air above West Flanders has been pretty well combed by aeroplanes of the Allies. On the marshes between Zebrugge and

Bruges, the Germans had built in a drained creek a series of hangars for small aeroplanes and covered the roofs with turf cut from the surrounding marshes so that they appeared to be mounds rising from the plains. Yet, these hangars were three times bombarded from the air and finally destroyed. It is possible that in the same region were concealed the larger buildings needed to house the greatest aircraft.

The rest of Herr Fendrich's description might refer to one of a half dozen Zeppelin bases whose locality is known.

Aside from Heligoland, English air experts believe the Zeppelins which attack the east coast of England come from interior bases like Emden, 400 miles from London; Hamburg, 450; Dusseldorf, 300; Cologne, 200, and Bremen, 400.

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GREECE'S ROLE IN THE WORLD WAR EXPLAINED

Her Offers To Join Entente Having Been Rejected, She Will Bide Her Time

LATER WILL JOIN THEM

Hidden History of Momentous Negotiations In Athens Revealed

By Adamantios M. Polyzoides
(Special Correspondent of The New York Times, after ten months' study of the Balkan situation on the spot)

New York, August 21.—After all that has been said and written, there remains the positive and undeniable fact that Greece forms the center of the Balkan situation. Rumania, no doubt, is a no less important factor, but her geographical position is such as to make any movement, this or that side of the war, extremely difficult and risky as well. The Russian menace from the east is just as serious as the Austrian from the west, and as long as the war situation on the Moldavian frontiers does not enter a decisive stage Rumania wisely abstains from any attempt that might compromise her attitude with either of the belligerents.

If we take into consideration the aims and purposes of the national policy of Rumania, as regards her "unredeemed provinces," we will find that the Rumanian people have at heart just as much the question of Bessarabia as that of the seven provinces occupied by the Austrian Crown. One might even go further and say that the whole nationalist movement in Rumania is rather a political issue than a widespread sentiment. And when to this is added the fact that German influence in Rumania has been supreme in the last five decades, while relations with Russia had to suffer the Bessarabian ailing, it is not difficult to understand why it is only natural for the Rumanians to favor peace and continued neutrality, inasmuch as by this stand they seem to reap bountiful financial benefits as long as this war lasts. As regards her postwar position Rumania feels secure, whatever the outcome of the European conflict.

Aims of Greece

With Greece the question is altogether different. There the nationalist movement forms the Credo of the whole people. The existence itself of the Hellenic State has no other reason, no other purpose than to put the whole of the Greek nation under the same flag. If Greece today is deep in a national debt that surpasses 2,000,000,000 francs, while she lacks many and in some instances essential internal improvements, this is due exclusively to the fact that the largest part of her resources always has gone to the army and navy and other incidental expenses of a continued preparedness. The history of the Cretan revolutions and successive Greek mobilizations and the subsequent three weeks of the last twenty years is too well known to warrant any repetition.

When the European war broke out Greece was the first country to offer the Allies her services, which were rejected by the Triple Entente, which did not want to have any Balkan complications at the time, and it is interesting to note that when Greece made her proposals early in October, 1914, there was not one among the Allies to favor Greek intervention. England for one wanted everybody to

German Ambassador's Wife Goes to America



COUNTESS VON BERNSTORFF
O.G.Y. BUCK

Copenhagen, August 15.—The Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German ambassador to the United States, is on her way to join her husband in Washington. She came here from Germany and sailed from this port on the Scandinavian-American liner, Frederick VIII. Representatives of the American and German legations were present at the dock when she sailed. The Countess has been in Germany since August, 1913.

Let Turkey alone, France did not care to have any more participants in the war, while Russia absolutely objected to any movement on behalf of any one of the Balkan States at that time.

The reason of Greece's eagerness to join the Entente Powers at the beginning of the war lay in her desire to forestall any similar movement on behalf of the other Balkan States and to win an early recognition of her national claims by the Entente Powers, to be used at the proper time.

When Turkey finally joined the Central Powers, Greece for the second time offered her services to the Entente, and was again disappointed by the flat rejection of her terms. Greece at the time offered to attack Turkey, provided the assistance, or if not that, the benevolent neutrality of Bulgaria was secured. Great Britain, answering the Greek proposal, found that the whole thing was premature, and needed further consideration; Russia absolutely objected to any Greek troops acting against Constantinople, which was to be the objective of the campaign; while France accepted Greek co-operation only with the proviso that Greek troops would be sent not only against Turkey, but wherever most needed by the supreme command of the allied forces.

Bucked at Dardanelles Plan

When the Dardanelles expedition was decided upon, chiefly by Great Britain and then by her allies as well, the Greek Government, represented by M. Venizelos, thought that the opportune moment had come, and immediately declared for war on the side of the Entente. To that King Constantine and the Greek General Staff objected, on the ground that the expedition was ill-conceived, badly planned, and therefore doomed to failure beforehand. Later on this stand of King Constantine and the Greek Staff was approved by the

late Lord Kitchener himself on the last visit he made to Athens last November.

How M. Venizelos resigned, and how he came back to power, and how he was again forced out of office when he insisted that Greece ought to have stood by Serbia after her attack by Bulgaria, are facts well known. M. Venizelos, according to statements he has made on various occasions in the last few months, did not expect war with Bulgaria when he mobilized the Greek Army on the day following the Bulgarian mobilization. On the contrary, he was of the opinion that were Bulgaria convinced of the Greek resolve to attack her immediately King Ferdinand's troops attacked Serbia, she would demobilize her army, after which Greece might also demobilize hers.

Bulgaria, according to M. Venizelos, could not have stood a simultaneous attack from the Serbian and Greek forces, no matter how much assistance she might have obtained from her Teutonic allies. She would, therefore, have had to submit immediately, and to have continued neutral to the best advantage of Serbia and her allies. While M. Venizelos insisted on this course from purely military motives, on the other hand he felt himself in duty bound to keep the faith in the matter of the Greek-Serbian agreement, which he considered as a very substantial asset from a political standpoint.

To this view was opposed the opinion that the Greek-Serbian Treaty, when conceived, contracted and signed was a strictly Balkan agreement, which contemplated an attack by either Bulgaria or Turkey on Serbia or Greece, but which never took into account the case of a European war in which either of the contracting parties might be involved. Greece in no wise would have consented to assist Serbia against a combined attack by Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and Turkey; such could never have been the spirit and the letter of the Greek-Serbian Treaty. Greece, therefore, was perfectly honest when refusing to assist Serbia with her army, while on the other hand she was willing to extend any other help to a friendly and in certain cases an allied nation.

From the military standpoint, however, the position of Greece was more serious, according to the view of the opponents of M. Venizelos. Bulgaria, when mobilized, had massed on her Serbian and Greek frontiers an army of nearly 400,000 men, assisted by nearly 200,000 German troops, which were coming from the north in order to effect a junction with the armies of King Ferdinand. To these forces an entire Austrian army, 250,000 strong, was added, making the whole force opposed to Serbia and Greece 850,000 men. To these Serbia and Greece could at best oppose less than 600,000 troops to battle on three fronts. The Allies had to furnish a contingent of 250,000 to equal the Bulgarian and Teutonic forces, the latter being able to have also the assistance of at least three Turkish divisions of a total strength of 50,000 men.

The Allies landed at Salonica the following forces early in October, 1915: Firstly, 3,000 troops, and then by gradual stages a force of 60,000 to 70,000 men. By the middle of November the Allies had in Salonica 140,000 men, of whom only 58,000 had time to take part in the campaign before Serbia was crushed. In the opinion of the opponents of M. Venizelos the Bulgarian and Teutonic forces did not use all their strength against Serbia, but always held behind a reserve equal to the Greek Army for any emergency, so that had Greece joined her resistance would have been broken long before the Allies could have been of any assistance to her.

M. Venizelos did not refute this

argument. He simply pointed out that it would have been more glorious as well as profitable for Greece to suffer Belgium's and Serbia's fate than to have incurred the enmity of the allied powers of the Entente.

Thus Greek public opinion was divided, and subsequent events helped only to widen the gap separating M. Venizelos as representing the war party, and his opponents, who favored continued neutrality as the only means of Greek salvation. The Venizelists objected to take part in the general election of December, 1915, when the question of war or peace was flatly put to the electorate. Did M. Venizelos honestly believe at the time that the Greek people favored war? Then there was no reason why he should have abstained from the polls. Was he afraid that the people would vote for neutrality? Then there was no reason why he should have insisted on his former policy.

There came shortly afterward the oppressive measures on behalf of the Entente Powers, who suspected that Greece was actually following a pro-German policy. This stand on the part of the Allies was attributed by the anti-Venizelists to the instigations of Venizelos himself, who is considered to be the Entente's man in Athens. The measures took the form of the occupation of Greek territory in Corfu, Milos, and Cephalonia, in addition to Mudros and Tenedos and other points of the Greek Macedonia; the taking of the Greek Macedonian forts of Kara-Bournou and Dova Tepe; the blowing up of the Demir-Hissar Bridge, and other arbitrary acts, and finally the blockade of the Greek ports, and the delivery of the latest note which resulted in the fall of the Skouloudis Ministry, and the demobilization of the army. All these things helped to create an atmosphere of distrust, and the fear that the Entente, after all, might be converted to German methods as concerned the treatment of the small and feeble nations which only wanted to be let alone.

One could hardly expect Germany to remain idle in the face of such blunders committed by her enemies in Athens; the allied Ministers themselves, in subsequent meetings they had in the Greek capital, came to the conclusion "that it was unfair to punish the entire Hellenic people for an attitude of which only their own Government might be held responsible." To the activities of Baron Scheik—who played Dr. Dernburg in Greece—the energies of M. Salancon,

Athens correspondent of the Agency Radio, were opposed.

After all, however, the conclusion remains that the Greek people never for a moment became pro-German, because it is the Greek nature not to change their sympathies, even though disappointed through the old ones. The only result, therefore, of the present crisis seems to be an increased love and devotion to Greece herself on the part of her sons, and the continuance of a neutrality, always benevolent, to the Entente, and so it will be until the day when the interests of Hellenism show in a clear way that the duty of the nation is to fight. On that day Greece's place will be nowhere else but at the side of her old friends and protectors, France, Great Britain, and Russia, against Bulgaria, against Turkey, and, furthermore, against all comers.

U.S. NOR MEXICO WILL RESORT TO ARMS' USE

Joint Commission Agrees That Countries Shall Leave Each Other Alone

San Francisco, September 8.—It was decided at the first meeting of the American-Mexican joint commission to withdraw the American punitive forces from Mexico, as requested by the Carranza Government. It was also agreed that neither the United States nor Mexico should send troops into each other's country in any case, and that the two countries would prepare armaments on their respective frontiers, in order to assure peace between the two nations.—Nichi Nichi.

LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE

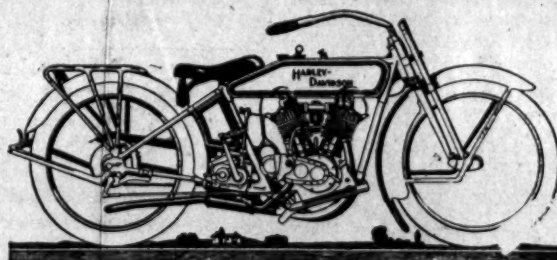
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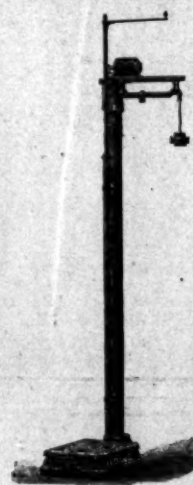
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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for September 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

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DOLLY BUNCH.

Announcement of opening will appear in tomorrow's paper.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI TENNIS CHAMPIONS DRAW

Darkness Ends Hard-Fought
Contest Before Big Crowd;
2 Sets, 5 Games All

Before a crowd of over 500 interested spectators last evening the lawn tennis match between Mr. S. Green, champion of Hongkong and Mr. J. S. McEachran, the present Shanghai champion, ended in a draw on account of darkness. The scores when the Umpire called the match off were 2 sets all, 5 games all.

The exhibition, given in the cause of Charity, was much appreciated and both players gave of their best and put up one of the most interesting games of tennis ever seen in Shanghai. The court had been well screened on four sides so that there was very little bother about light and wind, and seating accommodation was amply provided for both in the Cricket Club pavilion and on the sides of the court.

The first set was won by McEachran 6-3. Green won the first game, his opponent scoring 1 point. McEachran won the second game easily tying the score and followed up by taking the third game, without Green scoring a point.

The Shanghai man won also the 4th game after deuce had been called making the score 4-1. Green took the next after 1 deuce, but lost the following game, the scorer calling the count 5-2 in favor of McEachran. The following game after some particularly fine rallies went to the Hongkong man, but McEachran scored the next game somewhat easily and got the first set 6-3. In the last game of this set Green was called for a foot fault and subsequently in the 4th set was guilty of the same offence.

The second set resulted in Green winning with the utmost ease by a score of 6-0. There was only one man in the picture in this set and that was the Hongkong champion. This made the sets one all and the third set was marked by cautious play and tactics on both sides. After a spirited game in the latter half of the set, the Shanghai man won out with the same score as in the first set, 6-3.

In the fourth set which was by far the best of the lot, Green reversed the scores and won 6-3. With two sets apiece it was a debatable question as to whether the last set should have been started at 5.50 p.m. The light was fast waning and it became each minute more difficult to follow the flight of the ball. Green led off in the third set by winning the first two games, McEachran taking the third game after no less than 8 deuces had been called. This particular game showed both players at their best, with each one in turn attempting to get his opponent out of position. The placing was remarkably good.

The next game went to Green but McEachran put on a spurt and won the next two games again tying the score. After this each player won a game alternately the score being called 4 all, 5 all, and then darkness made further play impossible.

Though the game ended in a draw, Green must be conceded the honor of getting a shade the better of the argument in so far as he won 23 games to his opponent's 20. However, it is sets and not games that count in the final score, so it will suffice to say that honors were easy.

Green gave a good exhibition, but showed only two strokes, a good forehand drive and a remarkable back hand return. He rarely lobbed or volleyed and contented himself with playing a back line game. McEachran on the other hand employed every stroke in the lawn tennis repertoire and when occasion arose he volleyed, lobbed, half volleyed, cut or drove with equal facility either fore or back handed. He was steadiness personified and played a canny waiting game and the few times when he advanced to the net for a kill, was invariably successful. Had he played a more aggressive game at the net it is likely he would have scored very many more shots. Both players have to be thanked for their services in giving the public such a treat and for being instrumental in making an appeal for a Charity Fund attractive.

BASEBALL TOMORROW

The last gasp of the expiring baseball season will be heard tomorrow at 3.00 p.m. when the All-Shanghai team will meet the visiting Flotilla team. The grounds do not look inviting with the sheds down but an effort will be made to make the spectators comfortable nevertheless.

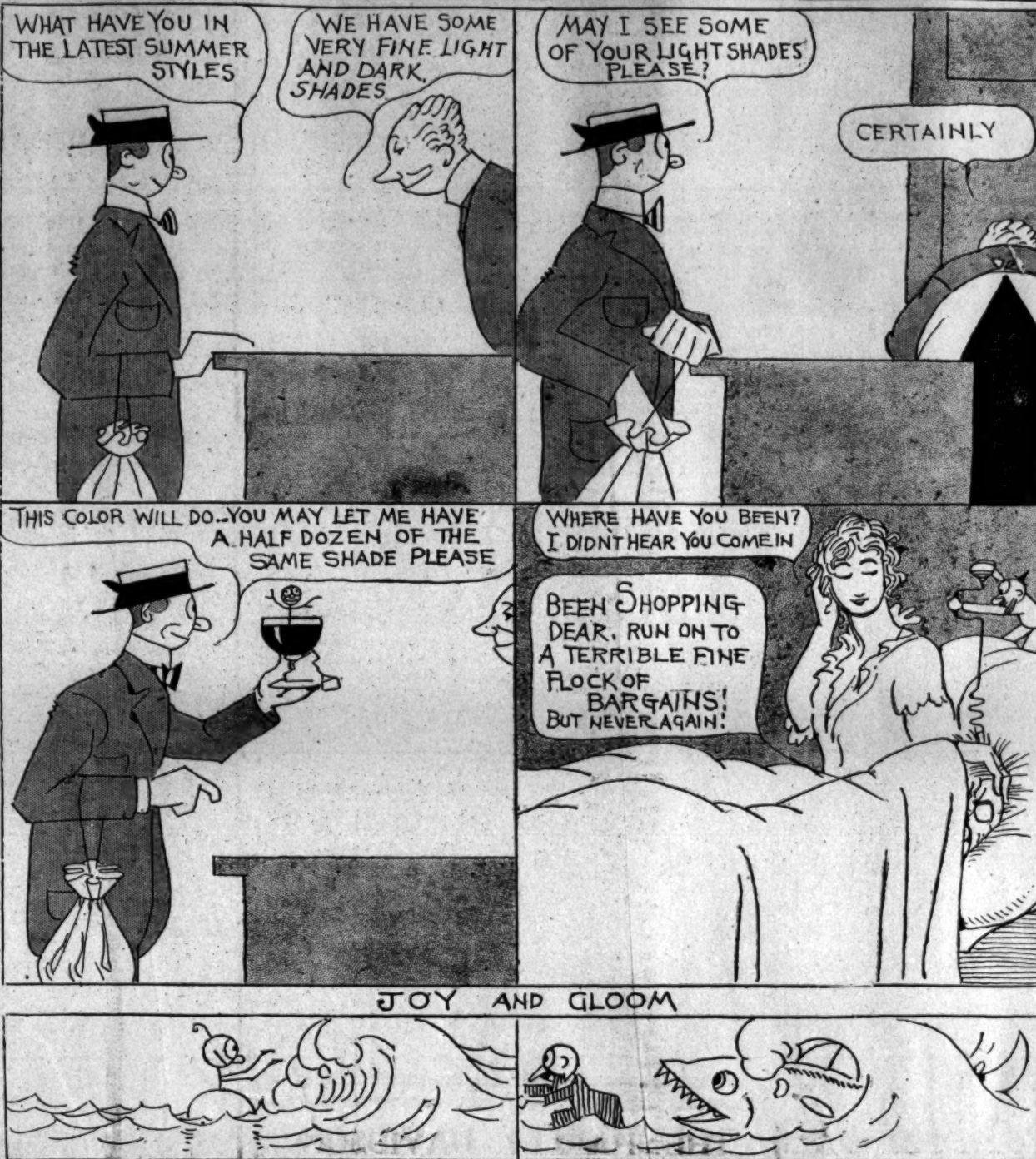
The Shanghai team will be picked from the following men who are known to be available: Holliday, Hadley, R. P. Roberts, Morrison, Bristow, Rasmussen, Pennywitt, W. P. Roberts, Bowers, Blanco, Hall, Stevenson, Pomeroy, Hykes.

Hadley probably will pitch for Shanghai, backed up by R. P. Roberts. Swan will be out of the city.

There are several combinations of nine men from the above that could give the Flotilla a good argument.

Summer Shopping

By Tom Powers



JOY AND GLOOM

Cricket

S. C. C. v. Public School

The following will play for the Public School Past and Present, tomorrow:—T. W. R. Wilson, A. V. White, A. F. Ollerdesen, C. E. Ollerdesen, H. B. Ollerdesen, F. Ollerdesen (Reserve), T. Main, A. H. Leslie, V. H. Lanning, W. C. G. Clifford, D. Campbell and G. M. Billings (Capt.).

Play will commence at 2 p.m.

'KNOCK OUT' TENNIS

Entries are now open for the Shanghai Public School Old Boys' Club Mixed Doubles "Knock-out" competition at lawn tennis. A gold wrist-watch for the lady in the winning couple has been presented by a gentleman enthusiast whose name will be disclosed later. There will probably be a prize for the lady in the runners-up couple.

Each gentleman will nominate a

lady. The names of the gentlemen will then be pooled and each lady will draw her partner by lot. (This is one of the main points in the tournament put forward by the gentlemen giving the prize, viz:—"that partners shall be drawn by 'chance'".)

This competition will be run on the "knock-out" system. Best of three games (English system) to qualify in the preliminary rounds. Final to be decided by the best of one set.

All games to be played on the club courts at the Race Course on Sunday, September 24. The tournament will commence at 2.30 p.m. and must be completed that day. There will be four courts. Tea will be served at 4.00 p.m.

Distribution of prizes for all the tennis tournaments played during the present season will take place after the final of the present competition. Entries will close at noon on Sunday. Entrance Fee—\$2.00 per couple; no single entries. Friends may be invited, but only members can enter in the competition.

Billiards

Hankow vs. Recreation Club

Two members of the Hankow lawn bowls team are having a friendly game of billiards tonight at the Masonic Club, against two members of the Shanghai Recreation Club. The Hankow players will

consist of Messrs. H. G. Manwaring, and S. Godwin, and the Rees will be represented by Messrs. C. D. Komaroff and R. P. Phillips. The Hankow players are very fair amateurs. They will have to play in their best form if they are to beat Komaroff and Phillips, both of whom were in the last billiard tournament for the championship of Shanghai. The matches are to start at 5 p.m.

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916

Greece and The Balkan Offensive

In view of yesterday's cable news that Greece is abandoning her neutrality, the following discussion of that country's position, written on August 22, by a Greek scholar, journalist and diplomat, is of special interest:

By Adamantios Th. Polyzoides

I have been intimately at several instances during the last few months that Greece was following a policy of a more or less pronounced hostility toward the Entente Powers. This impression seems to have gained ground, not only in the majority of the allied public opinion, but among a certain number of Greeks as well. To prove this assertion a series of statements is being put into circulation, and even historical events seem to be singularly distorted in the columns of the world press, whether allied, Teuton, or neutral.

Thus, while the Entente press readily accuses Greece of ingratitude to her benefactors, the German organs represent the Greek nation as seething with indignation against the Kaiser's foes, and as only waiting for a signal to come within the folds of the Teuton standards. Neutral papers, on the other hand, seem to be all but satisfied with a Greek policy whose object appears to them to be the playing of one belligerent group against the other in order to secure what easy benefits the present European conditions may offer to a cunning and wide-awake bystander.

This being the situation, one is entitled to ask: Why should Greece be unfriendly to those nations to which in so large a measure she owes her political existence? Is it because she maintains an attitude of friendliest neutrality toward them, instead of joining in the struggle against the Teutons? Is this enough to prove pro-German leanings of the Greek Government and nation? But then there are facts which clearly show that such is not the case.

Since the beginning of the European war, up to the present day, Greece has been the sincerest and most devoted supporter of the allied cause; her islands in the Aegean were the bases from which the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition started; Salonica, Greece's only Macedonian port, as far as military considerations are taken into account, was left to the exclusive use of the allied forces operating in the Balkans; whatever was asked by the Entente Powers of Greece, in the nature of territorial, harbor, railroad, and fort facilities, was given good-naturedly and wholeheartedly. To Serbia Greece gave unlimited support of almost every kind from the beginning of the war up to the present hour.

So far as Greek mobilization is concerned, it would be almost superfluous to say that had it not been for the 300,000 Hellenic troops the allied expedition to the Balkans would have been annihilated long before it reached its present strength of 400,000. To be sure, Greek mobilization was primarily intended for the protection of the Greek frontier; nevertheless, for a period of nine hard months it sheltered the troops of Great Britain and France on Macedonian soil, and there is not a single Greek soldier who is not satisfied because this was so. When one starts to examine in what way Greece helped the Germans in the Balkans he will have to confess that it is almost impossible to find the essential facts to substantiate the assertion.

It has been alleged that German submarines operating in the Mediterranean had their bases of supplies and fuel on various points of the Greek coast line. Allied patrol boats did everything in their power to prove that such was the case, while the Bulgarian and Turkish coasts on the Aegean, in close proximity to those of Greece, were entirely overlooked.

In what, then, have the Greek Government and the Greek people been shown to be pro-German, for there must be some reason or some fact that gave birth to the opinion? Clear statements of honest explanation are as welcome as they are necessary. To put the case briefly, the Greek Governments which succeeded that under M. Venizelos have made the following mistakes:

They thought that M. Venizelos, in his frankly pro-Ally policy, had com-

promised Greece's position with the Central Powers more than was necessary for a small neutral State. They thought that by so openly putting Greece on the side of the Entente M. Venizelos was inviting the hostility of Germany in a way which might have proved detrimental to Greek interests. They tried therefore to be neutral in the sense of Switzerland and Denmark, forgetting, perhaps, one essential fact, which is the lack of any particular sympathy for things Teuton among the Greek people. This attitude of M. Venizelos' successors found an ardent supporter in the well-organized German propaganda at Athens.

There have been also some ill-timed as well as unfortunate utterances on behalf of members of the Skouloudis Government regarding the attitude of Greece toward the Allies. And then there came a few officials of the Government, who, in their eagerness to please what they considered a pro-German Ministry, committed what cannot be branded otherwise but as crimes against their own country. There is no other way of defining the passing of even small quantities of foodstuffs to Bulgaria via Florina, at a time when Greece herself was very near starving. To an impartial observer these things are unpardonable, but at the same time to inflict punishment on an entire nation for the offenses of a few is quite as unjust as it is cruel.

Unfortunately the Entente's diplomatic representatives at Athens busied themselves more with the internal political issues of Greece than with the real interests of their countries, and the cause they represented, and committed the blunder of advising their Governments to force Greece to remain faithful to the Entente. In the face of an entire nation's devotion to the allied cause, such advice from the Entente diplomats in Athens would seem superfluous, and in fact there was no reason for it. There was an excess of zeal on the part of the Entente's Ministers, which magnified pro-German activities in Greece, to the immense satisfaction of those in charge of the German propaganda. Acting upon what their Athens representatives were reporting as the conditions in Greece, the allied Governments, without further examination, decided on a coercive campaign to be put into effect in the whole of the Greek Kingdom, and worst of all, General Sarraïl, commander of the allied forces in Salonica, approved every measure that might lower Greek prestige, offending the innermost sentiments of a sensitive people and wounding the pride of a nation.

As far as popular sentiment goes, with regard to the Entente, one may positively say that what ill-feeling was created by the allied oppressive measures died down as soon as these measures were abandoned by the Entente. To go further, the Greek people believe that the Allies themselves feel sorry and perhaps ashamed of what they did to a small nation which had committed no wrong. Now, with the Bulgarian troops occupying Florina, and with the Balkan campaign showing signs of activity, Greek sympathies with the allied cause will naturally increase.

From Germany Greece can hope for nothing, and expect nothing; Greek interests are such that they cannot be satisfied, except at the expense of Bulgaria and Turkey; and as long as Germany is allied with them one cannot reasonably expect that she will disregard the wishes of her allies in order to please a neutral, and a neutral always benevolent to the Entente.

The Beautiful and The Good

(New York Times)

FROM the sorrows of the California Progressives, the arrogance of the California Old Guard, from all the regrettable rancors of Republican-Progressive politics in El Dorado, turn your eyes to the high white star of Beauty. A campaign tract disseminated by the managers of the Hon. Willis H. Booth, candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator in Congress, is precious for this portrait:

"He'll make one of the handsomest United States Senators ever sent from California. He is tall and straight, of graceful and powerful build. His keen but friendly gray eyes enliven a set of fine features. He is clean-shaven, his hair is gray, and his skin a healthy olive."

Whereas the storms of Progressive thought and speech, the toils of office, the routs of Armageddon and Chicago, the ingratitude of the people have carved and corrugated the "set" of features worn by the Hon. Hiram Johnson, Mr. Booth's rival, into stern and rockbound forms. But, though he wouldn't thrive as a contestant at a beauty prize competition against the pulchritudinous Mr. Booth, the Hon. Hiram Johnson has been a mighty vote-collector in primaries and at the polls; and, in spite of some recent discouragements and reverses, he may not have lost his art and power. For all his beauty and "healthy olive" skin, Mr. Booth should be warned, like the chap in the Eclogue: "O beautiful Booth, don't bank too high on your healthy olive"—aluminum ne crede color!

Woodrow Wilson On The Presidency

The President of The United States. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., President of the United States. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1916. 50 cents (Gold).

In 1908, during the rather tame canvass that resulted in the election of Mr. Taft, there was published by The Columbia University Press a volume on "Constitutional Government in the United States," by Dr. Woodrow Wilson, at that time President of Princeton University. It included a treatise on "The President of the United States," which Harper & Brothers have reproduced in a handsomely printed little volume of seventy pages of clear, large type. The publishers recommend it as a "vivid portrayal" of its subject, and, remarking that at that time "the author had no thought that he would occupy the great office of which he wrote," venture the suggestion that "it is of peculiar interest to note how theory and practice have met."

It is, indeed. The reader must, of course, accept the statement that at the time of writing the essay, Mr. Wilson "had no thought" of becoming President, for it would hardly be made save on his own authority, but the essay sets forth with singular distinctness the conception of his great office on which he appears to have acted with remarkable consistency. The substance of that conception is leadership:

"What is it, 'the asks' that a nominating convention wants in the man that it is to present to the country for its suffrage? A man who will be and will seem to the country in some sort an embodiment of the character and purpose it wishes its Government to have—a man who understands his own day and the needs of the country, and who has the personality and the initiative to enforce his views both upon the people and upon Congress. It may seem an old way to get such a man. It is even possible that, nominating conventions and those who guide them do not realize entirely what it is that they do. But in simple fact the convention picks out a party leader from the body of the people. Not that it expects its nominee to direct the interior government of the party—to supplement its already accredited and experienced spokesmen in Congress and in its State and National Committees; but it does of necessity expect him to represent it before public opinion, and to stand before the country as its representative man, as a true type of what the country may expect of the party itself in purpose and principle. It cannot but be led by him in the campaign; if he be elected it cannot but acquiesce in the leadership of the Government itself. . . . It is in this sense that the President has the role of party leader thrust upon him by the very method by which he is chosen."

Mr. Wilson returns again and again to this idea. "He [the President] cannot escape being the leader of his party except by incapacity and lack of personal force, since he is at once the choice of the party and the nation." "He is also the political leader of the nation, or has it in his choice to be."

"He may be both the leader of his party and the leader of the nation, or he may be one or the other. If he had the nation, his party can hardly resist him. His office is anything he has the sagacity and force to make it."

"The President is at liberty, both in law and in conscience, to be as big a man as he can. His capacity will set the limit; and if Congress be overborne by him, it will be no fault of the makers of the Constitution—it will be from the lack of constitutional powers on its part, but only because the President has the nation behind him, and Congress has not. He has no means of compelling Congress except through public opinion."

Mr. Wilson points out with great emphasis that the change in the American attitude toward international relations makes the opportunity and the responsibility of the President constantly greater, and how little could he, eight years ago, imagine how tremendous would be the increase. He concludes:

"We can safely predict that, as the multitude of the President's duties increases, as it must with the growth and widening activities of the nation itself, the incumbents of the great office will more and more come to feel that they are administering it in its truest purpose and with greatest effect by regarding themselves as less and less executive officers and more and more directors of affairs and leaders of the nation—men of counsel and of the sort of action that makes for enlightenment."

Whether we regard this essay as the fruit of study by an independent and disinterested publicist, as it was in 1908, or as an exposition of the views of his office by a President seeking re-election—and now it clearly is that also—it is a document of extraordinary interest. Mr. Wilson, the student of history and of public life, concluded eight years since that a President of the United States should be a leader of his party and of the nation. During the four years since his first nomination he has sought diligently and even strenuously to be such a double leader. Now he presents himself to his countrymen as an aspirant for continued leadership. By permitting the publication of this essay separately at this time he avows that aspiration with admirable candor. He invites general comparison of his conduct and his character with the lofty standard elaborated in his study. It is the act of a strong and courageous man.

German Treatment Of Belgian Scholars A Colleague's News of What Has Happened to Professors Pirenne and Fredericq

By Jules Duesberg

(Professor of Anatomy at the University of Liege)

The article concerning Professors Pirenne and Fredericq of Belgium, printed in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt and reprinted in America, is in many points in flat contradiction to the news I have just received from Europe from a very reliable source. According to the information I have at hand, there is no doubt that Pirenne and Fredericq were offered, either by von Bissing personally or by some representative of the German Administration, both a professorship, and Pirenne the restoration of the Flemish University of Ghent, under German supervision, and that they both flatly refused.

The reasons why the Germans were especially anxious to secure these very men are obvious. Fredericq is one of the leaders of the Flemish movement, whom the Germans expected to be sympathetic to their cause—another failure of German psychology—and Pirenne is one of our most celebrated scholars, a member of many foreign academies, including German ones, and a doctor honoris causa of the German University of Göttingen. To have such men accepting their proposals appeared, of course, to the Germans as a guarantee of success of their undertaking. It is, by the way, a long time ago, as early as January, 1915, that the Germans began trying to induce professors of the Ghent University to help them in organizing the Flemish University, at that early date in an officious way, through a man who introduced himself to several of my colleagues in Ghent as a private docent of the University of Gießen.

From these facts, people have concluded that Pirenne and Fredericq have been deported because of their refusal of the German proposals. It must be admitted that the German Government never made such a charge against the Belgian scientists. In fact, they never made any charge at all. My colleagues were brutally sent to Germany without any trial. The German Government has carefully avoided giving any explanation of this recent manifestation of Kultur, as it still avoids it now, for the article printed in The New York Times, though coming from an inspired source, has no official character whatever. But even this article admits that our version is correct, when it states that "it is a mistake to assume that the savants have been disciplined solely on account of their opinions." I take this opportunity of renewing here the appeal to the American professors, generously issued some time ago by Mr. van Loon, and hope that they will join the Dutch scientists in their protest in behalf of my two countrymen.

The last part of the article of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt states that "distinguished German circles have anticipated the appeal of the Dutch scientists, and requested the military authorities to allow the Ghent professors to take up their residence in the German university town, with enough freedom to permit them to continue their scientific labors." That nothing of that sort has been done is shown by the fact that funds are being collected for the purchase of books and tobacco, to be sent to the prisoners in their detention camp, in order to alleviate

their fate. One can furthermore easily imagine that such a measure would bring no relief at all to the Belgian scientists. If the Germans do not want Fredericq and Pirenne in Belgium they should send them abroad. Any university in the world will be glad to accept them.

I want finally to warn the American public, and especially my colleagues of the American universities, against the impression which they might gather from the same sentence of the Fremdenblatt's article, that the Germans are showing or have ever shown any consideration for our universities and their teachers. I speak here of my own experience of what happened in Liege at the time I was still there. The Germans have used the main building of our university, from the very beginning of the war, as well as our library and the offices, as permanent quarters for their soldiers. What has become of our books nobody knows, as nobody has ever been allowed to go in, but one result was that none of us could get the indispensable books to resume our scientific work.

The laboratory of physics was transformed, during the first days of the war, into a horse-stable. Many depredations were committed in other laboratories, in which soldiers were occasionally billeted to the exclusion of the teaching staff, namely, in the laboratories of chemistry and physiology. In the laboratory of anatomy we had once 200 soldiers of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, under Major Wunderlich, who transformed our building into an incredible mass of filth. These men were drunk all the time, leaving, after two days, some 1,200 to 1,300 wine bottles (all empty, of course) and these were the men, by the way, who, during the terrible night of the 20th to the 21st of August, 1914, burned the whole Rue de Peitours and part of the Quai des Pecheurs. Some months later, in January, 1915, our hospital was taken by the Germans, members of the staff being brutally dismissed.

So the men were no more respected than our buildings, as is further shown by the story of what happened to my colleague, Professor Leon Fredericq, the world-known physiologist, a brother of the Ghent historian. Fredericq's youngest son, a military surgeon in the Belgian Army, was taken prisoner by the Germans into Liege and, somehow, managed to escape. The Germans then took his father and sent him to jail, leaving him, a man 63 years old, for the first thirty-six hours without food. Incredible though it sounds, General Kolewe, the German commander of Liege at that time, admitted that Fredericq was not responsible in any way for his son's evasion. After three days, they released him, but took his other son instead and kept him for ten more days in the Fort de la Chartreuse.

This whole absolutely authentic story is perfectly grotesque, and yet, at the same time, perfectly characteristic of the German military spirit. I tell it here, as I am trying to interest the American public in Pirenne and Fredericq's fate to show that the non-Fremdenblatt version of the arrest of these men is perfectly plausible, as the above-mentioned facts make it appear and as everything can be expected from the crazy arrogance of the German soldiers.

Bulgaria's Claims on Land She Now Defends Macedonia Compared to Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino— Bulgaria Feared to Become Another Belgium

By a Bulgarian Diplomat

The writer of an editorial article in The New York Times says that Bulgaria went into the war on the side of Germany because the Bulgarians thought that "Russia was out of it." This to a certain extent may be true, but it certainly does not satisfactorily explain the action of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian Prime Minister frankly and openly declared to an American correspondent last Fall, before Bulgaria went into the war, the wishes and aims of Bulgaria. He said that Bulgaria wanted Macedonia, and that whoever gave it to her would have her on his side. The Allies, from fear of offending Serbia, refused to hand over Macedonia to Bulgaria and order Serbia out of it. They only promised to satisfy the Bulgarian demands after the war, due regard being paid to the compensations in territory that Serbia might get from Austria.

The Serbians also pretended to make concessions to Bulgaria, but after the war, and on conditions unacceptable to the Bulgarians. After the sad experience Bulgaria has had

with Serbian treaties and promises she is not to blame if she refused to accept any such "wild goose chase." They knew well enough that after the war the Serbians would have played the same trick that they played in the Balkan war, namely, refuse to evacuate Macedonia.

It is not to be supposed that any one of the Allies, after an exhausting war of two, three, or four years, would have been willing to drive them out of Macedonia, but would have proposed a compromise between the two countries. A compromise would have been unfavorable to Bulgaria, for the Serbians being in possession of the country would have had in their hands the bigger end of the stick. Hence Bulgaria would either have had to submit to what Serbia was willing to cede to it or to fight again for her rights. In the latter case all Europe would have been against her, for every one would have considered her as a disturber of the peace.

Another consideration which influenced the conduct of Bulgaria was, no doubt, the fact that when Ger-

many and Austria decided to invade Serbia and open a way for themselves to Constantinople Bulgaria would have had to oppose them or to allow them a free passage through her territory. In the former case she would have suffered the fate of Belgium, in the latter case she would have incurred the displeasure and enmity of the Allies. The Allies would have been in no position to succor her against an Austro-German drive.

The whole question of how Bulgaria should regulate her conduct between the two warring parties depended upon a satisfactory solution of the Macedonian question. The Bulgarians regard Macedonia as theirs by all the rights which a nation can advance for the possession of a country. These claims are based upon the following considerations:

1. The Christian population of Macedonia up to the Shar Mountains is overwhelmingly Bulgarian. This has been testified to by all impartial travelers (English, French, Russian, German, etc.) who have visited the country.

2. The people of Macedonia have always called themselves Bulgarians and their sympathies have always been with Bulgaria. There are thousands of them here in the United States and they all openly declare that they are Bulgarians and not Serbians. We have in Bulgaria over 100,000 Macedonians who, during the Turkish regime, fled for refuge into Bulgaria. We have Macedonians as politicians, teachers, merchants, Government functionaries, etc. Over 300 officers in the army are from Macedonia, and some of them rank as Generals and Colonels. In Serbia you will not find even 100 Bulgarians who have taken refuge there, for Serbia for them has always been an alien country.

3. The San Stefano treaty of 1878, concluded between Russia and Turkey after their war, has drawn officially the boundaries of the Bulgarian element in the Balkan Peninsula. That treaty was drawn up by Russia and not by Bulgaria, and it

includes almost the whole of Macedonia before 1892, and it was only in order to compensate herself for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina that she began her intrigues and propaganda in Macedonia.

4. Serbia never claimed Macedonia before 1892, and it was only in order to compensate herself for the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina that she began her intrigues and propaganda in Macedonia.

The Berlin treaty of 1878, which supplanted that of San Stefano, provided for Macedonia, as it did for Armenia, some sort of an autonomous government. This provision of the treaty has not been put in practice because, besides the Turks, the Serbians and the Greeks were opposed to autonomy in Macedonia. Why? Because they know perfectly well that under an autonomous administration, under the guarantee of the European powers, where people would be free to express by their votes their opinions, the Bulgarian element will decidedly come to the front, and that everybody will see that Macedonia is a solid Bulgarian country.

The writer of The Times editorial says that Bulgaria "went to war for no reason except the brazenly announced desire for plunder." Is the desire of France to regain Alsace-Lorraine, of Italy to get the Trentino, or of Serbia to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina a "desire for plunder"? Just as much right as these countries have to their respective claims, so much has Bulgaria to Macedonia. In claiming Macedonia, Bulgaria takes her stand upon the principles for which, we are told, the Allies are fighting, namely, the liberty of the small nationalities to dispose of their destiny as they think best, and the right of peoples to say under what Government they choose to live.

These principles are upheld and advocated by many prominent men in the United States; they are also the principles for which the founders of this great Republic fought and bled. But, the pity of it, there are people in this free country who do not scruple to call "plunder" in other people that which they dignify with the name of patriotism and love of liberty in their forbears.

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Bringing Up Father



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Leisure Hour

High Waist Line of 1916 Popular 2500 B. C.

The high waist-line in women's clothes, the fashion for the Summer of 1916, was fairly popular in Egypt about the year 2500 B. C., a time when slight mustaches were the rage

among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Cartlandt of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. She discovered that cosmetics were 'much

used by the women favorites of the Pharaohs, and also found that the men were not averse to toning up their complexions when courts were held along the Nile of the Middle Kingdoms.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, just issued, Miss Cartlandt has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egypt of long ago. Her descriptions were taken from exhibits in the Museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2890-2475 B. C., she says:

"The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unpleated stuff, that hung from the breast to the ankles, so scant that it clung to the figure and clearly showed the form, fastened by straps over one or both shoulders or merely held up by a belt. It was often pure white, but sometimes it had a narrow selvage around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and braces that were parti-colored. In the tomb of Ptah-hetep at Sakkarah there is a scene of offering bearers representing estates, where the dresses are alternately red and dark green. These women, according to custom, were adorned with necklaces, bracelets, and anklets of blue and green beads.

"Aside from white, green seems to have been the color most worn, although we do find in reliefs red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the conventional attire, such as a short skirt worn at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in a later period to a girdle of brightly colored beads.

"Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist in the back in a large mass, with a side-lock hanging on either side of the face.

Sometimes a colored ribbon was tied around the brow like a fillet, and often a circlet of real flowers was worn.

"We know that cosmetics and ointments were used by both men and women, and in this connection it is interesting to note a statuette in the first Egyptian room, the eyes of which are outlined with a green band. Green malachite was used for this, whether purely for adornment or for medicinal reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the 'make-up'.

"Dress in ancient Egypt, as in every civilized country, shows diversity according to the class or occupation of the individual and variety dependent upon the fashion of the day. The King and his courtiers set the styles, which were soon assumed by subordinate officials until they forced their superiors to adopt new modes. The fluctuations of fashion would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency to elaboration and luxury; but let us consider the most distinct changes in the Old Kingdom (2890-2475 B. C.), the Middle Kingdom (2160-1788 B. C.), and the Empire (1580-945 B. C.), as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

"In the tomb of Pernebe we have costumes which are typical of the Old Kingdom. Humble people were satisfied with a belt, tied around the waist with the ends hanging down in front, a skirt of linen, fastened loosely around the loins, or rarely they contrived a skirt that may have been made out of rush matting. Even these, at times, were laid aside, and the men appeared nude when engaged in strenuous exercise. The offering-bearers in the tomb chamber wore the short white skirt, the most common article of clothing. It was a straight piece of white linen cloth wrapped about her hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girdle, and sticking up above the waist-line.

"Men in the Old Kingdom almost

invariably clipped their hair close and shaved their faces, although up to the fifth dynasty they sometimes wore slight mustaches, but shepherds occasionally allowed their hair to grow, a custom generally considered unclean. The upper classes wore wigs of two kinds—either short and close-fitting, with tight little curls in horizontal rows, or long and bushy, parted in the middle and falling well over the shoulders. Such wigs were probably made of sheep's wool, and actual specimens have been found. When a man wished to assume his full dignity, he attached a false beard of pleated hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connected with another strap which passed between the toes, were worn irrespective of class, except in the presence of superiors, but the Egyptian commonly preferred to go barefoot.

"By the time of the Middle Kingdom ordinary individuals had adopted the pleated kilt, which for a time, at least in the Old Kingdom, had been the peculiar property of the King; however, it is doubtful if the people ever wore it of gold. On a wooden statuette of Sesostris I., in the Eighth Egyptian Room, this kilt is represented as pleated all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the girdle. The King also wears the red crown symbolic of Lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in the Cairo Museum, wears the white crown of Upper Egypt.

"Other statuettes, in the Sixth Egyptian Room, show what a variety of skirts existed at the time. The old forms continued, although there was a tendency toward a narrower, longer skirt. The triangular projection, so fashionable in the first dynasty, became subdued until it was quite modest. The long skirt which has been described as typical of this time

often had a high waist-line. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curious cape was sometimes pinned around the shoulders. A heavy cloak or shawl, probably of wool, worn in the Old Kingdom as an outer garment by both men and women, now became common.

"Changes in the costumes of women from the Old to the Middle Kingdom were slight, but there were a few innovations that showed the tendency toward elaboration. A plain white tunic was sometimes covered with a network of brightly colored beads in diamond pattern with a bead fringe at the bottom. A similar dress, exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assut shows a white tunic with a wide border on the bottom representing birds' wings or a leaf pattern, the latter more likely, since it is painted in green."

Incredible

City-Bred Doris had arrived at grandfather's farm for a visit. The first morning she came running into the house to her mother, crying excitedly: "Oh, mamma, come see the dear little pigs, but just think, they have a hog for a mother!"

Restricted Range

Marie, supple and slender, and Aunt Clara, bulky and benign, had returned from a shopping expedition, during which each had been trying to buy a ready-made suit.

At the house Marie was asked what success each had had in her efforts to be fitted.

"I got along very well," said Marie, "but Aunt Clara is getting so fat that about all she can get ready-made is an umbrella."

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS
F 126 BUBBLING
WELL ROAD

9768



The Paint with the largest Sale in China

"Cygnite" White ready for use

Specially manufactured for the Far Eastern Climate. "Cygnite" will last where White Zinc, White Lead and other Paints fail, will neither powder off nor assume a glassy condition.

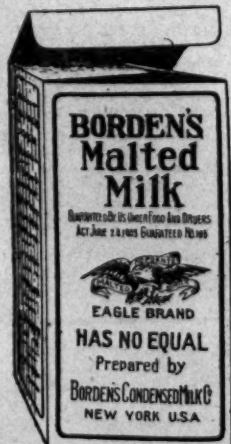
Specified by all the leading Architects.

Large stocks kept at Branch House of Actual Manufacturers.



Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd
SHANGHAI

To keep your baby perfectly well this summer



1. Keep it cool and out-of-doors as much as possible.
2. Give it plenty of boiled water.
3. Make its food light. You, yourself, don't eat as much heavy meat in summer as in winter. Lighten your baby's diet.

Also don't give him raw cow's milk with its heavy indigestible curd and germs of summer complaint—summer complaint that kills more babies than any other cause in the world.

Give it Borden's Malted Milk.

It is a complete food, so you need add only water and boil one minute.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Ever-ready
entertainment

The unexpected guest is royally entertained with the music of the

Victrola

The world's best music always at your instant command—a pleasure to your friends as well as to your family.

Come in and let us introduce you to the joys of this wonderful instrument.

Victrolas \$15 to \$200.
Victrolas \$10 to \$100.
Terms to suit your convenience.



VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat. Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks. Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance. Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space. Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety. Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use. Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted. The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office,
5, Thibet Road.

Showroom,
29, Nanking Road.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.85
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver: @ 12.1—Mex:	8.93
Copper Cash:	1925
Sovereigns:	—
Buying rate, @ 3-14—Tls:	6.44
Exch. @ 12.1—Mex:	8.93
Peking Bar:	343
Native Interest:	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver:	32 1/2 d.
Bank rate of discount:	6%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s:	—
4 m-s:	—
6 m-s:	—
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	—
Ex. N. Y. on London:	\$ 47 1/2
Ex. N. Y. on London:	\$ 47 1/2
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London:	T.T. 3-14
London:	Demand 3-14
India:	T.T. 230 1/2
Paris:	T.T. 483
Paris:	Demand 483 1/2
New York:	T.T. 73 1/2
New York:	Demand 74
Hongkong:	T.T. 70 1/2
Japan:	T.T. 68 1/2
Batavia:	T.T. 178 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London:	4 m-s. Ctd. 3-2 1/2
London:	4 m-s. Dec. 3-2 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Ctd. 3-2 1/2
London:	6 m-s. Dec. 3-2 1/2
Paris:	4 m-s. 448
New York:	4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

4-Hk. Tls:	4.72
1-Hk. Tls:	3.88
1-Market:	3.88
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56
1-Hk. Tls:	1.56

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hongkong Land	\$100.00
S. M. C. 6% debts 1916 Tls.	99.00
Waterworks 6% debts Tls.	97.50
Langkats Tls.	25.75
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	99.00
Shanghai Lands Tls.	93.00
Cult's Dairy Tls.	11.00
Almas Tls.	16.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls.	6.90
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.50
Batu Anams Tls.	1.90
Bukits Tls.	6.00
Butes Tls.	2.02 1/2
Butes Tls.	2.00
Consolidated Tls.	4.15
Gulas 'L' Tls.	10.50
Kota Bahroes Tls.	13.50
Permatas Tls.	5.75
Samangas Tls.	1.30
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.05
Shanghai Pahangs Tls.	2.00
Sua Manggis Tls.	6.75
Sua Manggis Tls.	7.00
Talpins Tls.	3.00
Tebongs Tls.	28.50
Tanah Merah Tls.	1.27 1/2
Sungai Duri Tls.	14.50
Semambus Tls.	1.90
Padangs Tls.	17.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 21, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chemors Tls.	2.30 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.40 October
Almas Tls.	15.00 September
Consolidated Tls.	4.15 cash
Consolidated Tls.	4.20 September
Sennawangs Tls.	19.50 September
Ziangbes Tls.	8.30 October
Ziangbes Tls.	8.20 September
Kotas Tls.	14.25 October
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.50 September
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.50 cash
Kroeweks Tls.	22.00 cash
Consolidated Tls.	4.20 cash
Ziangbes Tls.	8.15 September
Tebongs Tls.	28.75 September
Pahangs Tls.	2.05 September

Direct

Gulas Tls.	10.15 cash
Consolidated Tls.	4.15 cash
Langkats Tls.	26.00 September
Bukits Tls.	6.00 cash
Thipings Tls.	13.00 cash
Dominions Tls.	17.00 September
Dominions Tls.	17.00 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	13.60 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls.	14.00 October
Butes Tls.	2.05 cash
Consolidated Tls.	4.20 cash
Anglo-Dutch Tls.	6.90 cash
Kotas Tls.	14.00 October

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven

suites from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

enjoying under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as

follows in their weekly Cotton

Market Report:—

Chinese Cotton.—During the past

week several attempts were made to

estimate the yield of this much dis-

cussed crop, ranging from 40% to

50% above last year's production and

resulting in a general tendency to sell

short for forward delivery at reduced

rate and while spinners are buying

small quantities for their present re-

quirements only, the general idea

seems to favor lower rates.

Under these circumstances there is

little to be said as to the outlook for

price changes in the near future and

a scalping market may be expected

for a while, subject to fluctuations in

Silver, the prices ruling in American

market, coupled with the attitude

taken by Japanese spinners and the

volume of their purchases on this

market. Tone of the market:—

Easy.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown. 12.70

Price of Fine M.C. Bengal. 6.90

Price of Mid-Americans. 9.25

Price of Mid-Americans last re-

ported. 9.38

Tone of market, firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, October. 16.02

Price of Mid-American, March. 16.43

Tone of market, firm.

Indian Market:—

Broach December-January ship-

ment. 54 1/2

Hinganghat, December-January

shipment. 53

Yocmal, December-January

shipment. 52 1/2

St. F. Bengal, December-January

shipment. 46

Akola and Nagpur, December-

January shipment. 51 1/2

Steady.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Tenders

for Indian Council Bills and De-

ferred Transfers were as follows:

Tenders for Bills.

Highest price is. 4 3/32d.

Tenders at is. 4 3/32d.

Receive 24 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers.

Highest price is. 4 1/4d.

Tenders at is. 4 1/4d.

Receive 24 per cent.

Total amount sold during

the week, Rs. 30,15,000

Amount to be allotted next

week, Rs. 30,00,000

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital. £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong

Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital. £500,000.00

Paid Up Capital. £50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment

and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31.3.15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, September 15.—Messrs.

Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

Business is brisker and almost all

stocks well maintain their position in

the market.

In the North, Shanghai appears to

be quiet, but steady with prices

practically unchanged since our last

Circular.

Rubber is quoted 2 3/4 per lb.—

market has an improving tendency.

Banks.—Small sales have been

effected of Hongkong Banks at 755,

but there is still a strong demand,

with sellers very scarce.

Marine Insurances.—There are

small buyers of Unions at 920.

North China are wanted at 155.

Cantons are nominal at 400, and

Yangtze at 323 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are

still in demand at 154 whilst Hong-

kong Fires have unsatisfied buyers at

325, with no shares offering under

330.

Shipping.—Douglases have shown

considerable strength, and 136 1/2

has been freely offered for cash shares,

with equivalent rates forward. Pre-

ferred Indos could be placed at 146

whilst Deferred Indos have firmed up

slightly to a buying quotation of

129 for cash with sales effected at

129 1/2 and 130 for September Settle-

ment. Star Ferries are in request at

38 after sales at that rate. Steam-

boats at 22 1/2 would find buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have

proved a very firm market, closing

with good buyers at 112 after sales

at 111. Malabons slipped away to

35 for cash, at which rate sales have

been effected, but at the close this

market is firmer at 36 buyers for

this Settlement.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have

gone to Shanghai at 26 1/2. Raube

are without business at 13 1/2. Urals at

34/-, and Troponis at 30/- are nomi-

nals. Shells could still be obtained at 109/-,

but there are buyers at 106/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—

Kowloon Wharves have a few sellers

at 85 1/2 for the coming Settlement,

but buyers are willing to pay slightly

under that rate. Hongkong Docks in

spite of a fair amount of business

change very little as to price. At the

close there are buyers for cash at 130

and sales have been effected at 134

and 135 for November Settlement.

Shanghai Docks remain without

feature at 74 after sales at that

rate and at 73 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—

Centrals are in request at 100. Hong-

kong Hotels at 115 are featureless.

Hongkong Lands have been done at

99 and 100. Kowloon Lands and

West Points at 38 and 38 1/2 respec-

tively are unchanged.

Cotton Mills.—Bwos still remain at

Tls. 150. Kung Yiks are now wanted

at Tls. 14 1/2 after sales at that rate.

Shanghai Cottons have changed

hands in the North at Tls. 99 and

Yangtzepeos under strong demand

have been done at Tls. 5 1/2.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong

Electric is steady at 53 1/2. China

Lights are wanted at 44 1/2. Hong-

kong Trams have buyers at 73 1/2 ex

the dividend of 7% at exchange 2 1/4

(-16.71 cents) paid on the 13th, and

not the 11th inst., as reported in our

last circular by clerical error.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The

following is an approximate state-

ment of the Traffic receipts for the

week ending 9th September, 1916:—

Receipts for Aggregate

week

Receipts

This year. \$15,849

Last year. 12,173

Increase. 3,676

Decrease. 129,425

There were three days fine and

four days wet as against seven days

fine in the same week of last year.

Subsidiary coinage is now over par

in Hongkong, which, no doubt, has

the effect of causing considerable

firmness in all these stocks. Bwos

are still wanted at 38 with no sellers

in sight. China Providents are firm at

99 with no sellers. Peak Trams are

wanted at 75 for the old and 80

cents for the new. Fowells are

obtainable at 65 1/2 but at slightly

under this figure buyers might be

found. Waterboats at 17 are with-

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Peet Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Hilo, Puket
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon
Batavia, Karachi, Saigon
Bombay, Klang, Seremban
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore
Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya
Colombo, Malacca, Taiping
Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.)
Fuchow, Medan, Tavy (Lower)
Haiphong, New York, Burma
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon
Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai
Canton, Mengtze, Singapore
Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin
Dondichery, Peking, Tourane
Haiphong, Papeete
Hankeou, Pnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking
Bankok, Johore, Penang
Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon
Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon
Calcutta, Lumpur, S. Francisco
Canton, London, Shanghai
Colombo, Lyons, Singapore
Fuchow, Malacca, Sourabaya
Hankow, Manila, Tientsin
Harbin, Nagasaki, Tsingtau
Hilo, New York, Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hallan, Peking
Calcutta, Hankow, Shanghai
Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong, Tsingtau, Chendze) Newchwang, Vladivostok
Chefoo, Nicolayowsky, Yokohama
Dalny (Dalren) o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen, General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fuchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tails at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000

Capital Paid-up 30,000,000

Reserve Fund 29,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liayong, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$25,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,625,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulden 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)

Reserve Fund—Gulden 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.
Current accounts kept in tals and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H. \$32,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,857,850

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4½ per annum.

For 12 months at 5½ per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUON, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kuangping Tails 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5569.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left

Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talue Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainkong left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Yusan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong, is due at Woosung tomorrow at 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver, B. C. via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C., on the same day, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

The B.I. s.s. Japan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday, the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hainchi will leave Chefoo for Shanghai on the 24th instant.

The L.C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai via Weihaiwei at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The P.M.s.s. Ecuador is due here today. She will be despatched for Hongkong via Manila tomorrow, and the tender Victoria will leave the Customs jetty at 12.30 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos from Yokohama:—Mrs. E. W. Tisdall, Mr. and Mrs. Denegri, Misses Denegri, Mrs. Toledano and 2 children, Mr. B. J. Wynberg, Mrs. Wynberg and child, Mr. Varalda, Mrs. Varalda and 2 children, Mrs. Ravens and child, Miss Nesfield, Mrs. Strange and child, Mr. and Mrs. Bedoni and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Rayner, Mr. Cecil McEain, Mrs. Laumont & child, Mrs. A. Roiker, Mr. Herlopom, Mr. and Mrs. Toeg, Misses Toeg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott, Mrs. A. Vogel and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Himrod, Mrs. Tower, Mrs. Ch. Washburn, Mr. Racine, Mrs. and Miss Racine, Mr. B. D. Kapteyn, Mr. and Mrs. Levy and child, Miss Ida H. Gunter, Mr. C. E. Linthill, Mr. P. Crighton, Mr. H. Merecki, Mrs. H. L. Rouse, Mr. H. A. Little, Mr. Long

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hagan for Fuchow:—Mr. Ford and 2 children and Misses A. K. and W. Wolf.
Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Mrs. R. H. Heard, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. Xavier, Mrs. Xavier, Mrs. Starnge and child and Miss Nesfield.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. sharp.

TOMORROW

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 23	4.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	4.00	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 2	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	P.M.	San Francisco	Roadster	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
20	..	New York via Panama	Tsuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 22	3.00	Karatsu	Pollava	Rus.	R.V.F.
23	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakani maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
25	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	11.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kamano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Cordillera	Br.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 22	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Portbos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Leost	Fr.	Cie M.M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kilano maru	Br.	N.Y.K.
2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Br. F. & O.	Br.	F. & O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Aldous	Br.	B. & S.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
15	noon	London via Hongkong etc.	Pashimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	D.L.	London via Cape	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
26	..	London	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alax	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ganfa	Br.	B. & S.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 22	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
22	A.M.	Foochow	Hsiao	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
22	..	Manila via Hongkong	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	A. M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwaschi	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	A. M.	Amoy, Swatow	Talshun	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	12.30	Manila, Hongkong	Emador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
25	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
29	11.30	Hongkong	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 22	3.00	Vladivostok	Pollava	Rus.	R. V. F.
24	A.M.	Newchwang	Tosama	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
22	..	Haichow, Yohow	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
23	A.M.	Shanghai, Tientsin	Hakani maru	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	11.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	10.00	Wohaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shenckling	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Haichow, Eching	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
23	..	Haichow, Yohow	Tehang	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Amoy	Chenckling	Br.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Tsingtao, Newchwang	Yansang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
24	10.00	Wohaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	..	Tientsin via Tsingtao	Joshin maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	3.00	Wohaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
26	11.00	Dainy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	10.00	Wohaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
30	10.00	Wohaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 22	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Tuckow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Tehsing	Br.	G. & S. & Co.
22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
25	M.N.	do	Talao maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Tungtung	Br.	B. & S.
27	M.N.	do	Samsi	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Wuhang	Br.	B. & S.
30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 21	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 21	Hongkong	Anhui	1836	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 21	Orates	Pacific	727	Den.	G. N. T. Co.	
Sept 21	Hankow	Keling	804	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept 21	Japan	Portbos	7338	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
Sept 21	Hongkong	Choyang	1423	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	SHW
Sept 21	Chefoo	Hsinlung	1423	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 21	Hankow	Takwe	2266	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 21	Hankow	Tehsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 21	Hankow	Luanyi	1766	Br.	B. & S.	ONW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 21	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	1451	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyung	2111	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
21	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
21	Japan	Kasuga maru	2587	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21	Kobe	Chile	3450	Den.	R. V. F.
21	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Location	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y. N. B.	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. crn.	9215	20	569	Day
Y. N. B.	Sept. 19	Cruise	Quinos	Am. g-b.	850	2	300	Strait
Y. N. B.	Sept. 19	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	850	2	300	Strait
Y. N. B.	Sept. 19	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Goss
Y. N. B.	Sept. 16	Cruise	Williamson	Am. g-b.	1597	12	208	Mann

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
*Arrived A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboat D. de Laque and Decides, the Japanese gunboat Fusimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Agamemnon	Sept. 8
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Atreus	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
City of Norwich	Sept. 3
Glengyle	Sept. 8
Glenlogan	Sept. 16
Glenstrae	Sept. 5
Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Kashima Maru	July 2
Mishima Maru	July 16
Namur	Sept. 20
Mayasaki Maru	Sept. 20
Nankin	July 24
Pembrokehire	Sept. 18
Priam	July 18
Somali	Aug. 11
Sowa Maru	July 30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept. 9
Tydeus	June 29

For Marseilles, etc.

Armand Behic	Sept. 4
Athos	Aug. 25
Polynesien	Aug. 5

For Bombay

Malta**	Sept. 4
Nore**	Aug. 21
Novara**	Aug. 7

For Rotterdam

Nippon	July 17
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For Vancouver, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
Canada Maru	Aug. 23
Chosen Maru	Aug. 26
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8
Itsukushima Maru	Sept. 3
Justin	Sept. 1
Kamakura Maru	Aug. 13
Mani Maru	Sept. 19
Mexico Maru	Aug. 2
Monteagle	Sept. 12
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 6

For New York

Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
Eurymachus	Sept. 18
Muncester Castle	July 29
St. Bede	June 28
Tokiwa Maru	Sept. 6
Wakasa Maru	Aug. 30

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Sept. 9
Chile	Sept. 20
L. Luckenbach	July 27
Maricopa	Sept. 19
Shinyo Maru	Aug. 19
Yucatan	Aug. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Use
Glenlogie	July 29	Sept. 13
Hirano Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 8
Kaga Maru	Aug. 16	Oct. 17
Kamo Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 31
Katori Maru	Sept. 1	Oct. 18
Nore**	Aug. 8	Sept. 26
Novara	Aug. 15	Oct. 27
Nyanza**	Sept. 29	Nov. 11

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	Sailed	*Use
Aki Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Canada Maru	Sept. 23	Oct. 24
Harold Dollar	Sept. 23	Oct. 24
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Empress of Japan	Oct. 19	Nov. 7
Shidzuka maru	Sept. 1	Sept. 28
Tacoma Maru	Oct. 15	Nov. 15
Tamba Maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31

FROM NEW YORK	Sailed	*Use
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
City of Manila	Sept. 30	Oct. 30
Egmont Castle	July 16	Oct. 15
Eurymedon	Oct. 15	Oct. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.	Sailed	*Use
China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Ecuador	Aug. 27	Sept. 22
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Nippon maru	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Shinyo maru	Sept. 23	Oct. 16
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 24
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11

FROM MARSEILLES	Sailed	*Use
Andre Lebon	Aug. 20	Sept. 29
Cordillera	Aug. 20	Sept. 29

FROM CHRISTIANIA	Sailed	*Use
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5

FROM LIVERPOOL	Sailed	*Use
Ajax	Aug. 3	Oct. 8
Cyclops	Nov. 21	Nov. 21
Keemon	Nov. 18	Nov. 18
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 23
Lycan	Oct. 24	Oct. 24
Ningchow	Nov. 2	Nov. 2
Neleus	July 29	Sept. 30
Onfa	Aug. 19	Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Sept. 30
Peleus	Nov. 7	Nov. 7
Pyrrhus	Aug. 12	Oct. 10
Teiresas	July 7	Sept. 23

FROM HONGKONG	Sailed	*Use
Japan (B-1)	Sept. 23	Sept. 26
Empress of Japan	Sept. 20	Sept. 23

*Due date is approximate.

**Transshipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 23rd instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talue Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.Y.K. Wharf on Monday, the 25th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albengs	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Sept 18	Japan	Aoson maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 19	Japan	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	10 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMKW
Sept 19	Hakodati	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	GNWP
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Sept 18	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MRKW
Sept 18	Japan	Hanping	981	Chl.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.	HYPW
Sept 19	Forhoow	Hsiao	339	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 20	Japan	Hakani maru	1494	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 18	Chefoo	Irene	626	Chn.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	3511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 19	Japan	Kiung Compasies	4628	Br.	B. S.	
Sept 19	Hankow	Kiangyung	1490	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 20	Hankow	Kaweco	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	306	Br.	J. M. & Co.	OH
Sept 18	Hankow	Munkia	1683	Ger.	Melchers	NGIB 1
July 80	Hankow	Meislee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGIB 1
Fept 2	Hankow	Melan	461	A. S.	S. Oil Co.	BVI
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	A. S.	M. B. K.	10 p
Sept 20	Telungao	Oss maru	1844	Jap.	S. M. E.	WW
Sept 18	Chinwanraio	Proteus	1025	Nor.	K. M. A.	SHW
Sept 20	Vladivostek	Pelavia	1980	Rus.	R. V. F.	
July 30	Telungao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
Aug 17	Hongkong	Siles	5446	Aus.	S. & S.	B III
Aug 17	Chinwanraio	Shinfoo	1373	Br.	K. M. A.	YTPD
Sept 9	Blakely ports	Stimson	606	A. M.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 10	Hankow	Shansi	1284	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 19	Chefoo	Shankiang	1098	Br.	B. & S.	CNWC
Sept 19	Dalain	Shanghai maru	3202	Jap.	S. & S.	MBKW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tuneting	1294	Br.	R. & S.	CNWC
Sept 17	Hongkong	Tilmanoeok	3510	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.	KMAW
Sept 20		Taga maru	1477	Jap.		LPDW
Sept 20	Nagahwang	Toscan	942	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YKDW
Sept 21	Chaoao	Tsachun	1246	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
Sept 70	Hankow	Taico maru	1285	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDUW
Sept 10	San Francisco	W'bert L. Smith	710	A. M.	J. M. & Co.	YTPW
Sept 19	Seakow	Watson	560	Br.	B. & S.	HW
Sept 16	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	M. B. Co.	YTPW
Sept 19	Japan	Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. Co.	TEDLW

Business and Official Notices

NEW FRENCH WAR LOAN

5% French Loan "de la Defense Nationale"

PRICE OF ISSUE 88.75%
Date of Redemption 1930 Onward
The list of subscriptions will be opened in Paris from October 5th to 29th

For subscriptions fully paid up price of issue 87.50
Payments by instalments will also be accepted as follows:

Frs. 15 on application
23.75 on 16th December
25.00 on 16th February
25.00 on 16th April

Frs. 88.75

Interest payable quarterly; full interest coupon will be paid on 16th November. The Loan is free from all French taxes.

Holders of "Bons et Obligations de la Defense Nationale" will have the option of converting same into Bonds of the new Loan for their full value.

Subscriptions are now received at THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE-SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND PEKING.

and subscriptions will be telegraphed to Paris free of charge or commission, at especially favorable exchange rates and every facility will be granted to subscribers.
11066 0.29

NOTICE

The undersigned beg to announce that they have established a branch office to carry on their American Import and Chinese Export Trade at 8A Peking Road.

Telephone No. —

American Canned Goods a Specialty

(Head Office)

OVERSEAS TRADING CO., OF CALIFORNIA

268 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
11082

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From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"

PILSENER BEER.

THE VERY BEST

ON THE

MARKET

AND

BAR

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

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DRINK SPARKLIS

Pure Aerated Waters

MANUFACTURED BY

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

FACTORY:—

No. 76 North Szechuen Rd.

Prices and Order Books on application

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers.

Phone No. 3255. Office: No. 73 Range Rd.

10607

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Sale Now On

Over 20,000 items

on our tables, each a

bargain in itself.

103 Broadway

Next block to Astor House

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman

Presents

Wolseley Charles' Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertainment, from the Strand and Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC

ORIGINAL SONGS

EXCELLENT COMEDY

UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme

TONIGHT

Booking at

Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

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New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

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TELEPHONE No. 1025

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Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

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The China Press is on sale at our store

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THE ELECTRIC IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

IN CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE
CHEAPNESS

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.
Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electrical contractors

For further particulars, etc., apply to the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

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General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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New French War Loan

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

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"New 5% French War Loan."

Details on application.

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Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

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Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

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Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 3971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

In The United States Court For China

In re the Estate of FLORENCE ISABEL RUSSELL, deceased.

Cause No. 538

Administration Proceeding No. 198

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Florence Isabel Russell, late of Shanghai, China, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned Administrator of her estate, at Shanghai, China, on or before the 13th day of April, 1917, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same to the said Administrator.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS,

14 Whangpoo Road.

Dated at Shanghai, China.

September 21, 1916.

11094

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the

Diploma for optics of the

Worshipful Co. of Spectacle

Makers, London, the Late

Professor Sylvanus Thompson

being the chief examiner for the

above Diploma.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, for immediate occupation, furnished house or furnished flat; Western or Central district preferred. Apply to Box 377,

THE CHINA PRESS.

11091 S 24

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ACCURATE TRANSLATIONS from Russian into English, and vice versa, promptly executed by an experienced translator.

Moderate charges. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

11064 S 29

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

COMMODIOUS Business Offices to let at 22 Kiangse Road. Apply Secretary, Union Commercial Co., Ltd., 22 Museum Road.

11042 S 23

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, five rooms from October 1st. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11029 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10359 S 30

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

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Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3483 9409

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE

No. 1

Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Board optional. Also extra large room, suitable for two. Accommodation for table boarders.

11029

TO LET, two rooms with bathroom and balcony, near Country Club. Suitable for gentlemen. Moderate. Apply to Box 378,

THE CHINA PRESS.

11085

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms with south verandah, in private house in Frenchtown with tiled bathrooms, flush closets, and hot water installation. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

11061

TO LET, one furnished room with board, also from 1st October, one large room, small room with bathroom, balcony attached, suitable for married couple or bachelors. 12-a Quinsan Gardens.

11087 S 23

TO LET, very large room, small room, bathroom and verandah attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11058 0 3

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lady wants piano teacher for girl of 8. Reply, stating terms, to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

11086 S 22

WANTED: By German gentleman, lessons in Russian language. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

11089 S 23

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by an experienced Russian lady teacher. Apply to Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

11060 S 26

EDUCATIONAL: A graduate in Arts, of many years' teaching experience in Schools and Colleges, is open to accept pupils at their homes; subjects, English, Mathematics, Science, &c. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

11035 S 23

LESSONS in German given to ladies and children, by German lady teacher. Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 355, THE CHINA PRESS.

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GODOWN TO LET

GODOWN to let, 6c Kiangse Road. Apply above.

11081 S 23

Exchange and Mart

JAPANESE SHRINE for sale, a beautiful old specimen lacquer, in perfect condition. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

11093 S 28

WANTED, a good quality, second-hand, folding go-cart, with tyres, in good condition. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

11077 S 22

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, evening work by bookkeeper, with knowledge of shorthand, typewriting. Apply to Box 382, THE CHINA PRESS.

11090 S 22

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks employment. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

11088 S 24

WANTED. A young man, at present employed in Tientsin, desires position in Shanghai as general office assistant or bookkeeper; four years office experience. Neat handwriting, quick and accurate at figures. Can also type. No objection to salary. Please apply to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

11065 S 24

AN EXPERT American accountant and auditor, of extensive experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Position desired as chief accountant of a large firm, or as assistant with established public accountants. Highest of references. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.

11043 S 23

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a few trustworthy Salt Revenue Collectors in this district. Good pay. Must furnish a Bond for an adequate sum, payable on demand, guaranteed by well-known merchants or reliable bankers. State experience, references and salary expected. Apply by letter to the District Inspector of Salt Revenue, Foochow. Only those need apply who possess good knowledge of both Chinese and English, and are proficient in Accountancy.

11070 S 24

WANTED, experienced lady stenographer and typist. Reply, stating experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

11072 S 22

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LOST, on the way from racecourse to Great Western and Edinburgh Roads, one gold wrist-watch, bearing initials A.P.F.S. Reward, if necessary. Please communicate with Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11062 S 23

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 39 Siccawei Road, detached six-roomed residence, moderate rent. '65 Route Vallon, detached residence of five rooms, bathrooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, modern sanitation, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Co., Ltd.

11092 T. F.

TO RENT, large partly-furnished house, in Chinkiang hills. Apply, J. W. Boyer, on premises, or Rev. E. K. Morrow, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai.

11068

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9